PRESS AND TRIBUNE
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TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year ... [illegible]
Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859. NUMBER 143.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE
The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion ... [illegible]
A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All Changes charged 50 cents per Square.
[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The House took two additional ballots yesterday for Speaker, Sherman lacking only four votes of an election at each trial. Our dispatch states that Messrs. Hickman and Schwartz of Pennsylvania, and Haskin of New York went over to Sherman on the second ballot. This statement we cannot reconcile with the vote reported, that being precisely the same for Sherman and Bocock as on the previous ballot. The telegraph has blundered. We think the end is approaching. We hope to chronicle the election of Sherman in our to-morrow's, or at farthest Monday's, issue.

THE TWO STRINGS.

While Mr. Douglas is employing John Logan in the House of Representatives to smooth the way for a reconciliation with Mr. Buchanan and the Administration, the editor of his organ here is exhausting his objurgatory epithets in describing the meanness and dishonesty of the President and his advisers. Those who read Logan's humiliating avowals in the House, and those who heard Mr. J. W. Sheahan at the Convention yesterday, will have an idea of Mr. Douglas' tactics—servility and adulation in Washington, and bravado and insolence in Illinois—fair words and friendly deeds when in the presence of the enemy, and swelling phrases and a Mexican swagger for his deluded constituents.

VALLANDIGHAM.

It is hardly fair to congratulate Ohio on the possession of a baser man in Congress than we can boast of in Illinois; but, in view of Mr. Vallandigham's yesterday's speech, we cannot but be glad of the opportunity to say that Logan is eclipsed—that, in all that is servile and base, Vallandigham and Ohio have the palm. We congratulate the people of that State on the ownership of the meanest man in the House; and on the fact that his meanness cannot be hereafter disputed. He has issued the patent himself.

Illinois Stock Feeding and Chicago Beef Packing.

A beef-packing firm in Chicago have, during the past season disbursed to one of our Illinois stock feeders, nearly *forty-eight thousand* dollars for beeves of his own feeding. The exact sum is $47,951.88, which Messrs. Hubbard & Hunt have paid to David Strawn, of Ottawa, for sixteen hundred head of his "No. 1" kine. Now neither a lean nor a scaggy bovine could there have been in the lot, or they would not have borne down the beam so heavily against the disbursements of these Chicago purchasers.

At this time when so much is said of depression throughout the country, and especially the West, we have a double pride in giving prominence to such figures as these. Pride for our State that such returns are within the reach of the prairie farmer; pride for our city, a leading branch of whose industry and enterprise is thus notably indicated. The season is at hand when we shall, by our usual custom, give in detail the statistics of the beef-packing season. We have the present purpose of looking a little more closely at Mr. Strawn's side of the matter. If he were the happy proprietor of a gold mine, our reference to its yield might provoke only useless envy, since no amount of emulation would secure gold diggings to each prairie farm. But, all through the West are men doing more or less nearly what Mr. Strawn has done, and still more numerous are they who might do what he has done, as there is no patent right in stock feeding. Every instance like that of David Strawn is public property, even at the risk of disregarding his own modest protest against notoriety.

Mr. Strawn is a native of Perry County, Ohio. He has been twenty-nine years a resident of Illinois, and has resided for nineteen years on his present farm in La Salle County, four miles from Ottawa. He is 41 years of age. He commenced nineteen years ago, as the owner of 300 acres of land, bought at $1.25 per acre, stocked with a pair of horses and a moderate outfit of farm implements. Over and above this he had *three dollars* in cash, an indefatigable and intelligent energy, and, will to do. Of course he was among the earliest settlers in that region. Chicago has always been his market. He has brought his wheat here and sold it for fifty cents, and corn for a shilling a bushel, while oats would not pay the cartage. This was when he made the trip to Chicago, nearly ninety miles, with his own team, camping out by the way.

Fourteen years since, Mr. Strawn, first turned his attention to stock feeding, and brought his first cattle, a drove of about thirty head to this city, our worthy fellow citizen Watson V. Coe, Esq., joining with him in the undertaking. They took the drove to Racine and there found purchasers. Mr. Strawn had then decided that it was better to change the product of his acres into beef by judicious feeding, instead of sending forward the grain, among other advantages, the large gain being confessed that the former product could go forward to market by its own means of locomotion. Upon this system he has worked for the intervening period since that time, and we have come now to speak of results.

Mr. Strawn is now the owner of *seven thousand* acres of improved land, worth, on an average, twenty-five dollars an acre, or a total of $175,000. He has fed to the beeves he has sold in Chicago this season ten thousand bushels of corn, and has still on hand at his farm twenty thousand bushels. He has also harvested eight hundred bushels of oats this season. The drove fed on his corn crop he sold here. We gave at the outset the sum paid to him by a single Chicago beef-packing house, but that is only a part of the story.

Mr. Strawn's drove this season was twenty-five hundred head, all marketed this fall, giving an average of 600 lbs per head nett, at an average price of $31, or *seventy-four thousand dollars*. He has still on his farm two hundred head which will be held over, and by next season will be increased by purchases, &c., to from twenty-five hundred to three thousand head, to be fed for next fall's slaughter. What an increase is this on the modest drove of thirty head, marketed by Messrs. Strawn and Coe in 1845, and how have these princely transactions and possessions grown on the three dollars surplus over that three hundred acre farm in 1841. These later date figures remind us of nothing more strikingly, than what we read of the latter estate of the patriarch of Uz.

Now what Mr. Strawn has achieved should be an incitement to hundreds of undeveloped graziers among our Western farmers, many of whom will never advance beyond their present stage for the very lack of putting forth the exertion. A word as to Mr. Strawn's plan of feeding. He pursues the course of commencing to feed his corn as soon as it hardens, or in September, first to Cattle, and then follow up with Hogs. The corn is cut in the stalk with the ear on. He advises the owners of our vast prairie cornfields to turn their corn into beef and thus market it, and his own success is directly in point.

Correction.

We have a note from Mr. G. E. Hinman, of Worth, saying that he was not one of the Jumperts jurymen who participated in a junketing and drinking bout at a public saloon in this city, after Jumperts' acquittal, as was stated in a paragraph in the Press and Tribune, a day or two ago. We regret to have done Mr. Hinman injustice, and can explain it only by saying our informants were mistaken as to his identity. We are glad to exculpate him.

Death of the Father of Bishop Whipple.

We regret to learn that a telegram was received last evening announcing the sudden death of Mr. Whipple, at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. Whipple was the father of the Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, late Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion of this city.

Watch Thief.—Pierce Dwyer was held to bail yesterday by Justice Milliken for larceny of a watch.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 14.]

MR. SHERMAN'S CHANCES.

The *States* to-day concedes the certainty of Mr. Sherman's election, which our side never doubted. When the Democracy realize the fact, the consummation will soon follow. Better temper prevails in the House than before. The organization may accidentally occur this week or be protracted till New Year's. The chances incline toward delay.

It is difficult to imagine the quarter in which Mr. Etheridge expects to get an accession of strength to give Mr. Gilmer thirty votes, when his friends steadily refused to compliment one Northern man. North-Western and other Democrats openly protest that they will not vote for any American, if Mr. Winslow and John Cochrane should make a hundred bargains.

THE MESSAGE.

The Message was expected yesterday and to-day. It is conditionally promised to-morrow. All interest in it is lost.

THE CLERKSHIP.

No agreement has been signed or made by the Republicans to elect Mr. Forney Clerk, and none is contemplated.

Treasury Estimates for 1860.

We find in our Philadelphia exchanges the following, by which it will be seen that the estimated expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are *seventy-three millions*, seven hundred and thirty-one thousand, one hundred and eighty-one dollars:

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 22, 1859.

SIR—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands and expenses of courts	$10,228,625.79
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the General Post Office	5,5[illegible]
Pensions	[illegible]
Indian department	1,010,[illegible]
Army proper, including miscellaneous objects	13,[illegible]
Military Academy	183,892.00
Fortifications, ordnance, etc.	1,979,879.00
Naval establishment	11,34[illegible]

To the estimates are added statements, showing—

1. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:	
Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	3,[illegible]
Compensation to the General Post Office for mail services	7[illegible]
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000.00
Civilization of Indians	10,000.00
Interest on the public debt	3,[illegible]
2. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the treasury until after June 30, 1860, and the balance applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, viz:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	[illegible]
Interior Department, (Pensions and Indian)	[illegible]
War Department	[illegible]
Navy Department	2,914,838.00
Total	$66,714,928.79

It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1860, the sum of $1,207,379 45 may be carried to the surplus fund.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers, furnished by the several departments, containing explanations in regard to them. It appears from the above that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the service of the year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of public debt, amount to $61,[illegible].

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Estimates of permanent appropriations, specific and indefinite, made by former acts of Congress, which may be required for the service of the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

Two per centum to the States of Alabama and Mississippi, per act of Sept. 4, 1841	$2,625.00
Three and five per centum to certain States, under the several acts for their admission into the Union	150,000.00
Repayment for lands erroneously sold, per act of Jan. 12, 1825	60,000.00
Refunding purchase money for lands sold in the Greensburg district, Louisiana, per act of Aug. [illegible]	3,000.00
Payment of horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States, per act of March 3, 1849	25,000.00
Payment of debentures, drawbacks, bounties and allowances, per act of March 2, 1799	800,000.00
Repayment to importers the excess of deposits for unascertained duties, per act of March 3, 1799	450,000.00
To refund duties agreeable to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the judgments of the Circuit Courts against collectors of the customs under various acts of Congress	40,000.00
For expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, per act of June 14, 1858	1,800,000.00
For storage, cartage, drayage and labor, per same act	170,000.00
Marine Hospital establishment, per act of May, 3, 1802	180,000.00
Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, per act of Aug. 10, 1846	15,455.07
For the compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services performed for the two houses of Congress, per act of March 3, 1851	375,000.00
	3,771,631.70
Interest on public debt, under act of April 15, 1842	$173,000.54
Interest on public debt, under act of Jan. 28, 1847	8[illegible]
Interest on public debt, under act of March 31, 1848	5[illegible]
Interest on public debt, under act of September 30, 1850, (Texan indemnity)	173,000.00
Interest on public debt, under act of June 14, 1858	941,250.00
Interest on public debt, under act of Dec. 23, 1857, (treasury notes)	500,000.00
	2,[illegible]
	$6,[illegible]

F. BIGGER, Register.
Treasury Department, Register's Office, Nov. 22, 1859.

THE CITY.

Whose is it?—A wallet containing a $20 bill awaits an owner at the City Marshal's office. Don't all speak at once.

Auction Notice.—This morning at 9½ o'clock, Gilbert & Sampson sell at the store No. 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of furniture, carpets, crockery, &c.

☞ We are under obligations to the American Express Company for New Orleans papers of the 11th inst., three or four days ahead of the mail.

Episcopal City Mission of Trinity Church.—This parish has arranged a city mission for the benefit of the poor. Contributions and applications for aid will be received by Mr. G. W. Patten, Superintendent; or Rev. N. H. Schenck.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday morning at the heavy metal warehouse of Thomas S. Dickerson, No. 65 Wabash avenue, one of the employees, whose name we did not learn, fell through a hatchway in the third floor upon a pile of sheet iron on the lower story seriously and it is feared fatally injuring him.

Acknowledgements.—At a late meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Gage & Drake, of the Tremont House, for a *big* wagon load of fine vegetables. Also to the ladies of Lisbon, Ill., for thirty-one bags of grain and vegetables.

☞ The *Times* and the Press and Tribune are again picking at their old bone, the Post Office list of letters. Subside, gentlemen—these petty quarrels are unworthy of you, and a bore to your readers.—*Journal of yesterday.*

And, our neighbor might have added, awaken unpleasant reminiscences on the same subject in the minds of our evening cotemporary.

"The Ideal World."—Rev. Wilbur McKaig, pastor of the Jefferson street M. E. Church, has since his residence here won an enviable position among our speakers and thinkers. His lecture on the above subject announced elsewhere, for next Tuesday evening, will be one of the most marked of the present lecture season. We shall refer to it again.

William M. Belcher, Esq.—A Correction.—In our article in yesterday's issue on the Chicago Sugar Refinery, we stated that the President of the Company, Mr. Belcher, was a resident of St. Louis. This is a mistake. Mr. Belcher resides in this city and gives his undivided attention to the interests of the establishment which he originated.

The Last of the Season.—The propeller Michigan, of the Northern Transportation Company's Line, Capt. Hopkins commanding, came into the river yesterday morning from below, having left Ogdensburgh on the 28th of November. She passed up the river to the dock near Wells street. She was the last arrival from the lower lakes last season, as she doubtless will prove the same this winter. She came through the Straits on Saturday, and met with considerable ice there. She is loaded with salt and lime.

Church Festival.—The ladies of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of this city hold a Fair and Festival this evening at Metropolitan Hall.

While their pastor, Rev. J. M. Ferris, is endeavoring to raise funds at the East to relieve the church from pecuniary embarrassment, the ladies have wisely concluded to seek for aid at home. We hope that our citizens, by their presence and their dimes, will return a cordial answer to their appeal.

Unlike the lilies, the ladies have toiled and spun to furnish us this opportunity for exchanging our filthy lucre for their cunning handiwork and tempting viands.

They have made use of all their skill and ingenuity to render their entertainment an agreeable one, and we predict a good time for all who attend. Let them have a full house.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

The Millenium Farther off Than Ever.

NORTH SIDE VIEW OF DOUGLASISM.

We are in despair for the Happy Family. The beatific symptoms of a millenium approaching which lately rose in the southern horizon—a cloud no larger than a man's hand, the hand of Logan—have died out. The cement, like that all our housekeepers have bought of itinerant pedlars, warranted to mend everything, has failed to work. The millenium promised, seems farther off than ever. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" Well, we didn't see anybody so disposed at North Market Hall, yesterday.

We went to see peace and harmony prevail, to see breaches healed, to see Cook and his clique gently lick the still raw and bleeding wounds of Price, and to look on while the Douglasites lay down with the half-tribe of Dan. Well, we didn't see it.

We did hear Old Buck terribly abused, the "Federal interference" scorned, and we didn't see among that crowd either the Postmaster or the Collector of this Port. We found about two hundred well dressed men, quite a number of them Republican lookers-on, the rest, the Douglasites. These latter in our hearing, waxed exultant at the "*looks*" of the Convention, and, indeed, they were well dressed men, all with their "store clothes," on—not a laborer's jacket in the crowd. In fact, one daintily scented politician rejoiced the "*Mickey element had disappeared.*" Well, we rejoiced too, though not for his reason, for we knew that the Hibernian gentlemen thus alluded to, if not there, were certainly were not represented there, and that indeed, their disappearance from such associations, was among the earliest troubles of this Happy Family, since which time the wing yesterday represented, have done without the "Mickeys"—and, in the phrase of the vulgar, "havn't done anything else."

Yesterday was appointed for the exhibition of the grand harmonic eolian attachment of the Democracy of this region to Stephen A. Douglas, and his fortunes fair or fatal at Charleston.

The *Times* had log-rolled industriously, but not with the "*Mickeys.*" The *Herald* turned the cold shoulder and kept on the very tack given it when the United States Marshal lashed the helm hard-a-port, and stepped over the side of that craft.

The Ward Meetings on Wednesday were serious and solemn, and the conclusions, of course, were all fully foregone at the *Times* office, which gave precisely this yesterday-afternoon's roll of delegates to

THE CONVENTION.

First Ward—M. L. Keith, W. B. Batcham, J. F. E. Elliott, W. T. Daniels, C. Walsh, F. C. Sherman, J. W. Sheahan.
Third Ward—James A. Hahn, Anton Berg, W. W. Taylor, A. W. Pell, Fred Bragg, J. J. Schwartz, James Pillion, F. Zapp.
Fourth Ward—Samuel Myers, Leonard Haberbusch, John Long, William Baragworth, Daniel Egan, Peter Nels, Martin A. Jennings.
Fifth Ward—B. F. Bradley, B. Netchtman, P. A. Hoyne, L. P. Cheney, M. F. Tuley, John Cochrane, H. N. Alexander, G. J. Hodge, A. Salisbury.
Sixth Ward—Nathan Allen, Thomas Morris, H. W. Ackoff, John McMahon, Fred. Becker, W. H. Davis, F. Marcus, Allen, W. Carpenter, P. McGinnies.
Seventh Ward—L. B. Walker, J. Waldhauser, L. Kennedy, V. C. Turner, Adam Baer, T. J. Kinsella, B. H. Spenser, Thomas Mackin, Martin Schuta.
Ninth Ward—John Comisky, Patrick McManus, Thomas McAvery, J. Egan, Thomas O'Neil, J. Mooklar, Patrick Mulvey.
Bridgeport Precinct—Patrick Lenan, John O. Farrell, Patrick O'Shea.
Worth—M. C[illegible]ley, M. Brand, Ed. Orville.
Jefferson—J. E. Kimberly.
West Chicago—P. Dalton, Wm. H. Donovan.
Lyons—F. Sherman, S. T. Swift.
Cicero—Wm. M. Gallagher, Thos. Kinney, John Davlin.
Thornton—Thaddeus Flanigan, L. D. Hubbard.
Wheeling—D. Cameron, Jr.

Nathan Allen was made Chairman, and Geo. E. Kimberly, Secretary. The foregoing is the result of the first half hour's sifting and roll-calling. A committee of ten was chosen to nominate a list of delegates to the Springfield Convention to nominate the Charleston delegates. The ten grew to twelve, and finally each ward and each town represented, claimed one. Thirteen was finally fixed upon, and this committee as the result of their labors gave the following twenty-eight:

DELEGATES TO SPRINGFIELD.

Frederick Becker, D. A. Gage, F. A. Van Osten, Hugh Maher, Wm. Price, W. W. Drummond, P. Conley, J. F. D. Elliott, T. J. Kinsella, M. D. Gilman, W. H. Davis, E. Granger, J. W. Sheahan, J. Comisky, J. B. Turner, C. C. Parks, G. Perkins, H. L. Stewart, F. C. Sherman, R. Mealy, P. Reis, H. Danks, P. McGinnis, P. A. Hoyne, B. F. Bradley, N. Allen, D. Cameron, F. Y. Mene.

A bulky appendage to this list is a roll of seventy others as

ALTERNATES.

W. S. Scates, H. D. Colvin, J. A. Horton, M. L. Keith, E. D. Taylor, J. M. Kennedy, Aaron Haven, E. W. McConey, Thomas Lonergan, W. Y. Daniels, S. S. Hayes, F. B. Peabody, D. Stuart, C. H. McCormick, W. K. Allister, [illegible]vy, J. W. Connett, C. W. Price, J. Kent, S. Myers, J. W. Doane, F. A. Bragg, L. D. Hubbard, M. May, G. C. Walker, E. D'Harville, B. McVicker, B. W. Healey, J. Hodge, V. C. Turner, B. F. Ayer, J. C. Vaughan, M. F. Tuley, G. Sweet, John Davlin, D. Runsion, P. Deane, D. McOlroy, J. L. Marsh, J. M. Rountree, G. A. Meech, S. Benham, S. P. Cheeney, A. Salisbury, Arno Voss, H. A. Clark, and twenty others.

Out of this enumeration, should the half railroad fare arrangement be effected, a full delegation from Cook County will reach Springfield early next month. We opine that some of the above named will here for the first time become informed of their appointment. These will represent the Democracy of Cook, and what kind of Democracy they are will be best indicated by the endorsement they gave Sheahan of the *Times* who being called upon for a speech gave way to D. Cameron, his ex-partner in the *Times*. He presented a resolution planting Little Dug upon the Cincinnati platform, and thence upon the Charleston ticket. Sheahan then mounted the Cincinnati platform. If he was severe on Black Republicanism he was trebly (and in high treble) severe on "Federal interference," giving Old Buck some terrible thumps. Each time he did so, ex-Postmaster Price applauded, and with him the Convention. Utah Drummond then most witheringly moved that these proceedings be published "in the Chicago *Times* and *any other true* Democratic paper," leaving about as much chance for the *Herald*, as ourselves. Evidently the breach isn't healed here. A gap exists so wide and deep that the nimble legs and empty noddle of Blondin would shrink from the task of walking a rope across it. The family isn't much happy. Alas, Alas!

Sundries.—The abortionists Dr. J. N. Wilson and Mary Hadway have been indicted by the late Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court.... The *Democrat's* yarn concerning U. G. R. R. and the colored men, and one of our magistrates is a ridiculous fabrication.... Adjutant Attorney Marx has sued Capt. Schneider of the *Staats Zeitung* for libel, laying his damages at $5,000 for saying that the lawyer who would compound a felony is'nt a desirable counsellor.... Munson the Stationer has issued a superbly beautiful calendar for 1860..... The Scammon School House on West Madison street, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire a morning or two since, the woodwork taking fire from an over-heated flue.... Jumperts sold the saw he used in dismembering his victim, to a detective here for $1.00. The disposition to lionize this wretched young man has been shamed down out of notice. The best thing he can do is to quietly take himself out of this community, and by a change of name avoid all his antecedents. On Wednesday it is said he went to a fine restaurant on Lasalle street, kept by a Hungarian, and patronized by numbers of young men of German and Hungarian nativity. Several of these saw Jumperts enter, and promptly advised the proprietor that the choice must be between themselves or the latter, they would not consort with a murderer. The restaurant proprietor soon disposed of the latter. There is we believe no respectable part of our community, of any nationality that can willingly take any other course than that of these young Germans in this matter.... The levees of the Audubon Club are being much frequented by ticket holders. The superb collection of natural specimens elicits universal admiration.... The Randolph street cars run every ten minutes....Everybody is getting ready for the Holidays. Advertise.

Young Men's Association Lecture.—Prof. Youmans gave last evening his brilliant lecture on the "Masquerade of the Elements." Some of the most recent developements of Chemical Science were set forth with that clear exposition, and beautiful illustration, for which we think this lecturer quite unequalled. We are deeply impressed with the great superiority of a lecture like this, founded on ascertained facts and dealing with realities, to those strings of literary prettinesses which are so often dealt out to us. They convey real *instruction*, and in a way more interesting than most works of the highest wrought fiction.

The large audience listened with eagerness to Prof. Y., and we hope the Association will afford us further opportunities to hear him.

Marine and Season Matters—The Straits—Lumbering, &c.

As already stated elsewhere, the propeller Michigan arrived here yesterday, probably the last arrival from the lower lakes this season.

A letter from Capt. Chandler of the schooner Grapeshot, to her owner, Capt. John Stafford, of the firm of Stafford & Colburn, of this city, is dated from Grand Traverse Bay on the 12th inst. Some anxiety had been felt for the safety of this vessel, bound up for this port with lumber taken on Lake Huron, for Messrs. Hannah, Lay & Co., of this city. Driven into Grand Traverse by stress of weather, she has gone into winter quarters. The schooner Oliver Culver, which on her trip down got ashore at Manitowoc, is also laid up at Grand Traverse. The crews of both vessels have engaged for the winter at wood chopping.

Capt. Chandler reports fourteen inches of snow at Grand Traverse, and the Straits frozen over. From this indication, the season opens well for lumbering enterprises, and the gangs will start handsomely in getting out logs early in the season. Concerning the extent of the lumber operations this winter, without accurate details, the impression generally prevails that the prospective demand for logs in the spring has stimulated more activity than for a season or two past. Hard times has made it difficult for many parties to embark fully in supplies, but, despite this, it will be a more than moderately busy winter in many parts of the lumber country.

Recorder's Court.—In this Court the motion for a new trial in the notorious Kiren Kash case has been overruled and he will become a *Kash* deposit in the State Penitentiary for his full term fixed by the Jury, one year. This case has elicited some of the most vigorous random swearing our Courts have lately known, and out of it has grown the perjury case of Henry Hopewell who has been held to bail in $500 for perjury.

Henry Goldsmith has been convicted of passing counterfeit money, and yesterday received a term of two years at Joliet.

Margaret Flannery received a term of one year for larceny. Margaret stole $25 from her employer in Urbana and ran away. She has managed a second time less successfully and will now get board and lodging for her light-fingered practices.

Napoleon Johnson, colored, received one year for stealing a watch.

Benjamin Robbins was tried for petty larceny and acquitted.

The Grand Jury have been discharged, after a busy term's work.

William White plead guilty to petty larceny and received three days term of imprisonment in jail.

Police Matters.—Two men Rudolph A. Slomer and John Rees the latter a constable have been held to bail by Justice De Wolf in $500 each for false imprisoment in arresting detaining, and as was shown, fleecing a third party named Frederich Fimhaber. The affair is the tail-piece to an interminable quarrel between Slomer and another man named Ehrenfels.... The Police Court shut down on the rat-pit of Harrison in the rear of the American House, and fined the proprietors $30 each for furnishing that class of entertainment without a license. ....John Macaulay was arrested yesterday charged with threatening to "split" Matt Lynch, but at the hearing Matt didn't appear, so it failed to appear whether John had cherished any such intentions....The police dock gave only a light show of cases yesterday.

Locomotive Suicide.—One of the most elderly of the locomotives of the Chicago and Galena Railroad Company, which has for some time past operated in making up trains on the North Side depot grounds, weary of life and the imprecations the public visit upon the North Clark street crossing, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by blowing its head off, furnishing its own report of the matter in loud style.

> "Collisions sore, long time it bore—
> The signals was in vain;
> Grown old and rusted, the boiler busted,
> And never run again.
> Its end was—pieces!"

No one was hurt, though some pieces of iron were thrown several rods distance. One or two persons narrowly escaped injury.

Ministry at Large.—Some work is wanted for three fine young men, two German and one English. They desire to secure a good home for the winter, and will work low. Also, sewing and chamberwork for a young English girl in delicate health.

The free night school of the Ministry has begun its winter session. It is open to all, and presents a good opportunity for young men and women, who desire to better their education, to do so.

Two good teachers are wanted—men or women—who will be paid for their services.

Apply at the office, 169 Randolph street, third floor.

Hon. I. N. Arnold's Lecture.—The opening lecture of Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Strattons Course, by Hon. I. N. Arnold was very fully attended, and was an excellent and highly instructive production. Rev. Mr. Hammond of the *Congregational Herald* lectures in the same course on Friday evening next.

Lost and Found.—A small brass safe key was lost on Lake street, near Franklin, yesterday morning, which a stranger was seen to pick up. A favor will be conferred by leaving the same at the counting-room of the Press and Tribune, No. 51 Clark st.

Cameron and Lincoln Club.—Hon. E. M. Haines, of Lake County, and Noah Sturtevant, of this city, will address the Cameron and Lincoln Club, at their Hall, No. 203 Randolph street, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, Dec. 16th, 1857.
Jo. W. Bell, Sec'y.

Masonic.—The Members of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M., will bear in mind the summons to attend the Regular Annual Communication of said Lodge, to be held at the Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, Dec. 16th, A. D., 1859, A. L. 5859, for the election of officers and payment of dues. By order of the W. M.
H. G. Chase, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, December 13th, by the Rev. Lyman Simons, Mr. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, of Chicago, and Miss NELLIE M., daughter of Mr. J. R. Test, of the former city.

DIED.

In Cook county, Illinois, on the 14th inst., EBENEZER RAND, formerly of Massachusetts, aged 90 years.
Utica, N. Y., and Massachusetts papers please copy.

In Rushville, Ill., Nov. 29, 1859, GEORGE H. SCRIPPS, in the 70th year of his age.

For the greater part of his life the deceased lived on the frontier. From his infancy to 1800 he resided in Western Virginia. In the last named year he emigrated to Cape Girardeau county, Missouri (then Louisiana Territory), where he lived until 1838, when he removed to Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill. He took a prominent part in shaping the civil and political institutions of Missouri. He was the emancipation candidate for the county of Cape Girardeau for the State Constitutional Convention; and after the organization of the State Government, he served with distinction in the Legislature. He also filled the office of County Judge in the same State for many years. In all of these public relations he maintained the same unimpeachable integrity, the same purity of character and uprightness of motive that distinguished him in private life.

As a Christian, his life was one of unfaltering devotion and consistency. As a citizen he was loyal and active, shirking no responsibility that justly attached to him in that capacity. As a friend and neighbor, he was kind, considerate, unselfish, and always overflowing with social amenities. As a husband and father, he was pre-eminently a model man. His home was his sanctuary, and through his long life he never failed to return to it on the first moment his business duties permitted. He was never known to be one of a company of idle gossipers. Every waking moment witnessed an earnest endeavor to live for some good purpose. His family discipline was kind, but inflexible. He never deviated from his system of parental training; and his children, now heads of families themselves, are thankful above all things that he did not. The family altar was never neglected, and pious admonitions daily lent force to a pious example.

It seems almost needless to say that such a life terminated in a peaceful, blissful and triumphant death. His house was fully set in order, in anticipation of the event. The last weeks of his life were almost wholly devoted to prayer, to rejoicing, and to words of affection and parting advice to the many friends who visited him and to his numerous descendants and other relatives who were with him in his closing hours.

In the death of such a man the State, the Church, and Society lose much. But in the example which he has left behind, in the sweet, lingering memories of his correct life, of his purity of personal character, of the harmonious blending of the Christian, the legislator, and the man of business, as manifested in his daily walk—in these he still lives and daily perpetuates himself.
A. L. S.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Art, Science, and Literature.

The WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE is a large, first-class Western Newspaper, published every Thursday Morning. It is filled with valuable and entertaining matter prepared expressly for Western readers. Its Editorials deal vigorously with all the topics of the times, and it boldly advocates those measures and principles deemed most calculated to promote the general welfare. In price and size of sheet, amount and freshness of intelligence, variety and value of information, fullness and accuracy of Commercial matter, and in whatever else goes to make up a First-Class Newspaper, we challenge comparison with any other journal East or West.

POLITICAL ISSUES

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics—the year that will witness, we trust, the election of a Republican President and the national triumph of Republican Principles. The great issues to be submitted to a jury of the whole people are these: Shall Slavery be extended and protected by the Federal Government? Shall the public domain—the Free Territories of the Nation, be surrendered to the blighting intrusion of Slavery? Shall the Constitution be construed to recognize and support Slavery as a National Institution? Shall a Slave Code for the Territories be enacted? Shall the African Slave Trade be re-opened? In short, shall the doctrines of Calhoun, Judge Taney, and Buchanan supercede the principles of Free Government taught by Jefferson, Madison, and Clay? These questions will demand a verdict at the hands of the American people.

And there are other important considerations to be decided by the next campaign. Among these are, Free Homesteads for the landless. Improvement of rivers and Harbors. A Railroad to the Pacific on a central route. Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming industry of the country. Retrenchment and Reform in the Federal expenses;—a restoration, in fact, of the spirit simplicity, and policy, of the earlier and purer days of the Republic.

On all these questions and issues the Press and Tribune will occupy no neutral ground, but will ever be found an earnest champion on the side that will promote Freedom, Progress and Prosperity.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

The Literary and Miscellaneous matter is prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful.

A considerable amount of space is devoted to matters pertaining to Agriculture, such as publishing reports of Fairs, Farmer's and Fruit grower's conventions, crop prospects and statistics, improved implements for farm use, and all other things of general interest to farmers.

Every issue of this paper contains a condensed review of the week, including the leading events happening in Europe and the United States, and the rest of the world.

Great labor and care are expended on the Market Reports. The quotations of grain, cattle, hogs, poultry, vegetables, lumber, etc., will far more than repay the reader the subscription price.

A satisfactory summary of the proceedings of Congress will appear weekly, and the more important speeches will be published in full. The doings of the coming Congress will be read with great interest by the whole country.

The Press and Tribune is a live newspaper and keeps fully up with the progress of the times, and its publishers are resolved to make it so instructive and valuable, that no "well regulated" Western family can afford to be without it.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

The name of every subscriber is plainly *printed* on his paper, and also the time when his subscription will expire. This system prevents mistakes at the Post Offices, insures regularity in the delivery, and must prove very satisfactory to the patrons of the paper.

POSTAGE ON THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

The lawful postage on the Weekly Press and Tribune, within the State of Illinois, is only *thirteen* cents a year, if paid in advance; and outside of this State it is but twenty-six cents, if paid in advance.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Single Subscribers, in advance	$1.50
Three copies	4.00
Four copies	5.00
Five copies	6.00
Ten copies	10.00
Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00
Terms of Daily—One year	$7.00
" " —Six months	3.50
Terms of Tri-Weekly—One year	4.00
" " —Six months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

New Railroad Time Table.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
7.00 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	10.30 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.35 A. M.
*9.45 A. M.	8.45 A. M.	5.15 P. M.
7.00 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	10.40 P. M.
Mich. Cen. train of Monday morning arrive at 7.10 A. M.		
PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.50 A. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	5.30 P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
SOUTH AND WEST		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
11.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	5.00 A. M.
11.16 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	—A. M.
—P. M.	—	4.30 P. M.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Branch.		
9.20 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	9.20 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	8.30 P. M.	10.45 P. M.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	5.15 A. M.
11.15 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	6.15 P. M.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
11.15 A. M.	10.00 P. M.	5.12 A. M.
11.15 P. M.*	9.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	4.50 A. M.
11.45 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.
ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC.		
12.15 P. M.	11.00 A. M.	11.45 A. M.
6.00 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.10 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	10.50 A. M.
12.15 P. M.	11.00 A. M.	5.30 P. M.

* Cincinnati Express.
All way Mails leave on morning trains only.
No mails over any route on Sunday morning.
No Saturday evening mails over any route.
Sunday evening mails over all routes.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Holiday Presents.—Gentlemen wishing to make their wife, sister, or daughter a handsome present for the Holidays should go to the new stores of Wamsley & Heuston and secure one of those pretty Cloaks or Bonnets just received there. They also keep a large variety of Ribbonds, Hoop Skirts and fancy goods. Remember the No. 41 and 43 Clark street. de15-3t

Are You Insured?—A startling fact. Bear in mind that your insurance is of no efficacy if you use Burning Fluid or Camphine. Therefore banish them from your dwellings and call and purchase Kerosene Lamps at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. de15-6t

☞ Those monster Kerosene Lamps which give the light of two gas burners or two Camphene Lamps, at one-fourth of the expense, will be hired out for evening parties, lighting halls, churches, etc., during the holidays. Apply at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark st. de15-12t

☞ Van Schaack, 47 State street, has for Cold Weather, Blower Stands, Register Reflectors, Fire Irons, and Stands, Coal Vases, Bronzed Scuttles, Fancy Coal Hods for the parlor, Plate Warmers, Soapstone Griddles, Batter Pails, Farina Boilers, Oyster Dishes, Nut crackers and Picks, Sardine Openers and Scissors, Corn Poppers, &c., McGreggor Heating Stoves, Stanley Coal Burner, Cylinder Coal Stoves, Regulator Stoves, &c. Stove work promptly attended to at the Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, 47 State street. dec12-6t

Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for a Christmas or New Year's Present, a very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a gift as durable as life—an economy of more intrinsic worth to the Ladies than its actual cost.
Geo. R. Chittenden, Gen'l Ag't,
de9-tjl 167 and 169 Lake street.

Gas Fixtures.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers, Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oc17-2m

For Christmas and New Years.—All should remember that Seeley at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Candies of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. no24-1m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co's two thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 138 Lake street. se27-ly

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have made extensive additions to our stock of
LADIES' FURS,
And have now on hand a splendid assortment of extra fine
Dark Mink Cloaks, Capes, Half Capes,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES & MITTENS
—ALSO—
Hudson Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Martin, Baum Martin, Fitch, French Sable, and every description of low priced Furs.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, MUFFLERS, AND GLOVES.
Wolf, Bear, Tiger Cat, Genet, Raccoon and Buffalo Robes. [illegible]
BARRETT & HAMMOND, [illegible] Lake st. [illegible]

New Advertisements.
☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 53 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-h894-y

WANTED—A situation either as Book-keeper or Salesman by a man of thorough business experience, where by close application and attention to employer's interests he can earn a fair compensation. Address D. M. W., this office. de15x3t

TO RENT—Two new brick Dwellings, on Michigan street, between Cass and Wolcott; three stories and basements, with all the modern improvements. Possession given January 1st. Also, Frame building on the Dock below Rush street Bridge—convenient and suitable for storage of flour and provisions. Apply to B. CARPENTER. de16h827-1m

LEFT AT GEO. SMITH & CO'S BANK, Thursday, the 15th inst., a Memorandum Book, with Black Pocket Book; contains numerous Bank Accounts, and Check from City of Chicago on Marine Bank for Harbor Master, dated October 4th, 1859. Whoever will return the same to this office will be liberally rewarded. G. F. OZIER. de16x3t

FOR SALE—I wish to sell a Horse and Buggy and a Fire King Safe, cheap or exchange for a Piano Forte. Address box 3353, Chicago. de16x1w

TO GROCERS—I am authorized to offer for a few days a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, AT LESS THAN COST FOR CASH. Call at No. 97 South Water street, Chicago. S. W. ADAMS, Agent. de16b841 1w

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS, AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST,
In sums to suit, if applied for forthwith.
GREENEBAUM BROS., No. 40 Lasalle street. de16b843 2t

DISSOLUTION—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles M. Dupuy and W. W. Mitchell, under the firm of Dupuy & Mitchell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm will be settled up by Charles M. Dupuy.
CHARLES M. DUPUY,
W. W. MITCHELL.
Chicago, December 14th, 1859.
The undersigned will continue to give prompt attention to consignments of produce at the late office of Dupuy & Mitchell, No. 1 Steel's Block, corner of Lasalle and South Water street.
CHARLES M. DUPUY.
Chicago, December 14th, 1859. de16b832-3t

RAISINS—500 whole, hf. and qr. boxes Raisins. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water-st.

PRUNES—25 kegs new French Prunes. 5 casks new Turkey Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water street.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS.
100 boxes Fancy Toys,
200 " Gum Drops,
100 " Roll Lozenges.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 139 South Water-st.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!
We shall be in daily receipt of FRESH EGGS during the winter on consignment, and for sale at market prices in quantities to suit. Also, constantly on hand, CHOICE BRANDS FLOUR, SHORTS, OATS, CORN, &c.
KELLOGG & TUCKER, Commission Merchants, 11 North Canal street, Between Lake and Randolph. de16b840 2w

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
WEST INDIA
Preserves, Pickles, Sauces, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FROM A. BINNINGER & CO., NEW YORK.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY CASE OR BOTTLE.
W. HUTCHINGS, Agent,
167 Randolph street and 88 Randolph street,
Under the Revere House.

☞ The Silver Threads which Time introduces into the Hair, pronounce thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in ten minutes Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye would render every fibre as
DARK AS NIGHT,
and subtract twenty years from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of
DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS
proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its beautifying properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE.
☞ Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. de16d-e1m

THE IDEAL WORLD.
LECTURE,
REV. W. McKAIG will deliver his lecture on the above subject next TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., in the CLARK ST. M. E. CHURCH.
The proceeds are for the improvement of the Jefferson Street Church. Admission 25 cents.

LOST—Strayed from the subscriber, a large bay stallion, about nine years old. Any person returning said horse, or giving information where he may be found, will be suitably rewarded. B. H. SKINNER, at Metropolitan Hotel. de16x3t

LOST—A Lady's Gold Watch with a gentleman's Chain, somewhere on Randolph street, between Metropolitan Hall and Desplaines street, or on Desplaines, between Randolph and Milwaukee avenue. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 207 North Halsted street. ce16x3t

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Mail leaves 5.45 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives [illegible] p.m. Sundays excepted.
Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.30 a.m. Mondays excepted.
Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturday excepted; arrives 5.15 a.m. Mondays excepted.
C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
December 7th, 1859.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—175 Lake-st.
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
A Large and Splendid Assortment,
Beautiful China and Plated Tea Sets, Castors, Lamps, Cutlery, Vases and Toilet Sets, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Both useful and CHEAP, as we are closing out the entire stock without regard to cost. Now is the time to replenish your broken table ware. Remember 175 Lake street, and call and examine. T. H. EDSON, Assignee.

NEW GOODS
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
—Call and examine them—
Rich and Beautiful Fancy Goods
JUST RECEIVED BY
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.
DEALERS IN FINE FANCY AND TOILET GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
RICH, BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Moderate Price Gifts.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE THEM. ☜
Mantel Ornaments, Flower Vases,
Bronze Figures, Match Boxes,
Parian Vases, Beautiful Pungents,
Odor Cases, Cigar Stands,
Card Receivers, Traveling Bags,
Mantel Thermometers, Card Cases,
Dressing Cases, Ladies' Purses,
Toilet Bottles, Puff Boxes,
Jewel Cases, Fancy Boxes.
SELECTED WITH CARE FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE.
For sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake Street.
de13-h815-12t

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—
CARLILE BOYD &
T. G. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus $448,315.56.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $231,097.05.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO.,
Capital and Surplus $170,541.55.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus $342,104.94.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.,
Capital and Surplus $230,000.00.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.

PREMIUM FLOUR.
We have the sole agency of
ST. JOSEPH XXXX FLOUR,
Manufactured by J. R. Sweetwood & Co.,
FROM PURE WHITE WINTER WHEAT,
[illegible] CITY TRADE, [illegible] FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS.
CARTER & TAYLOR, [illegible] South Water-st.

Wanted.
WANTED—City Property wanted in exchange for valuable Western Lands and Money. Address Box 3356 P. O. de16x3t

WANTED—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a suit of rooms and board in a private family on Wabash avenue, South of Twelfth street. Address post office box 499. de15x3t

WANTED—A good Blank-Book Forwarder. Apply immediately to JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 129 Lake street. de14-h824-1w

WANTED—In a good location a house and lot worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which ¼ to ½ cash will be paid, balance in unimproved land. BOONE & JOHNSON, No. 17 Clark street. de13-h818-3w

WEST WASHINGTON ST. PROPERTY AT A DISCOUNT.—Two Lots on West Washington street, a few Blocks west of Union Park, for sale at $250 each. Inquire of WM. L. GREENLEAF, office of Clerk of Circuit Court. de13-h812-1w

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Improved property, free of all incumbrances, in Towns on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, will be exchanged for property in Chicago, free or with but a slight incumbrance. Address Post Office Box 3472. de9h775-1m

WANTED—A situation by an experienced Accountant. A wholesale house preferred. Best of city references given. Would engage to commence 1st of January, February, or March, and would have no objection to go to St. Louis. Address "W." post office box 3438. de5x4w

WANTED—To purchase for Cash, Real Estate or Bonds and Mortgages, a Stock of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, or Books and Stationery. Any one having a stock of goods to sell can hear of a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 3752, or by calling on J. B. FRENCH, Jr., 150 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. de5 h194-1m

WANTED—A good Watchmaker to go to Mineral Point, Wisconsin. To one who comes well recommended for honesty, industry, frugality, and ability to do good work, I will pay good wages and give steady employment. None need apply unless they answer to the above requirements. Address
THOMAS DAVEY, Watchmaker, Mineral Point, Wisconsin.
de3x1w

For Sale.
FOR SALE—One good second-hand SAFE. Address post office box 1363, Chicago, Illinois. de15x3t

FOR SALE.—Horse and Buggy for sale or Exchange for other property. Inquire at No. 179 Lake street. de8-h770-2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Water Property, 179 North Water street. Every convenience for Pork Packing, and well adapted for Commission Business. Apply to HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO., 27 South Clark street. de5-h671 1w

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot, 28 feet front, on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street, for sale at low price and on long time. But a small sum required down. Address P. O. box 1360, Chicago, Ill. no30h151-1m

FOR SALE—The large and magnificent Hotel in the city of Bloomington, known as the Pike House, all furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. Also the valuable grounds attached for terms which are liberal. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED, Chicago. no15h67-1m

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A good Stock and Grain Farm of 360 acres, situated four and a half miles west of Marengo, McHenry Co., Ill., is now offered for sale at a bargain for cash; or will exchange it with one or two thousand dollars cash for good improved city property. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 183 Randolph street. de14-3tx

To Rent.
TO RENT—On Favorable Terms the Store and Basement, No. 202 Randolph street, under the Clarendon House, 100 feet deep—can be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to C. L. WARELOCK, 77 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. de14-3wx

TO RENT—With Immediate possession, a new and desirable Cottage containing seven apartments, rear of 144 Carrol street—$9 per month. Two smaller four rooms, Blanchard Row, in good condition—$7 per month. Apply to ALEX WHITE, 12 Metropolitan street. de14-h822-1w

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 122 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly papered and painted throughout, and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. no23-h630-3m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 400 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stables. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. The most of the purchase money can remain for five or more years at seven per cent interest.
no21-h67-3m A. J. AVERELL, 279 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately.—The Dwelling House No. 175 South Jefferson street, on the southwest corner of Jackson street. The lot is 76 by 100 feet, and is rented by the year for $500. The house is in good repair, has a finished cellar under the whole, [illegible] connecting with folding doors; a dining room, kitchen, pantry, [illegible] five chambers, [illegible] story above. Also, on the premises a good [illegible] house. Supplied both with hydrant and cistern water. Inquire on the premises, or of ARTEMAS CARTER, No. 163 South Water street. no23-h115-1m

TO RENT—PIANOS & MELODEONS TO RENT
At 84 Lake street,—Up Stairs.
de16h264 3t

Boarding.
BOARDING—111 Wabash avenue—Board and pleasant suits of front rooms for gentlemen and lady can be had. Also, single rooms.—A few day boarders can be accommodated. de14x3w

BOARDING.—A Pleasant Suit of furnished rooms, suitable for Gentleman and Lady or a few single gentlemen, to let with Board in a small private family. Also a few day boarders desired at No. 97 South Adams street, Twelfth street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues. de3-x1m

Money and Exchange
$50,000 WORTH OF first-Class Securities
Wanted for Investment
at ten per cent interest for five years.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 58 Clark-st.

J. M. ADSIT'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
58........CLARK STREET, CHICAGO........58
Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. dec16 ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.
ap16 ly c665 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years.
I Discount first-class Commercial Notes.
I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest.
CHARLES H. HAM, 24 Clark street, Chicago.
my7 y

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
G. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,
would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. [illegible]
[illegible]
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve
for Flour Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
[illegible]
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ Post Office Address Box 2714.

A. BININGER & CO.,
Established 1778.
ALEX. McDONALD, Corner State and Randolph sts., Sole Agent in the West for this House, offers for sale from their well known establishment the best assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, FINE GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
Ever brought to this city.
[illegible]

Amusements.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
JOINT BENEFIT OF
LUCY ESCOTT AND MR. MIRANDA,
AND LAST NIGHT OF THE
English Opera Troupe.
Who will appear in Donizetti's Tragic Opera of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia ... Miss Escott.
Gennaro ... Mr. Miranda.
Maffio ... Miss Kemp.
Duke ... Mr. Maxwell.
Gubetta ... Mr. Swan.
Rustighello ... Mr. Frazer | Astolfo ... Mr. Myers.
To conclude with the last act of
IL TROVATORE,
In which Miss Escott, Miss Kemp, Mr. Miranda and Mr. Swan will appear.
☞ In active preparation FAIR MEN OF OLDEN TIMES, AND DOT ON THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper $4.
J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

AUDUBON CLUB.—
LECTURE AND EXHIBITION.
A Lecture will be delivered
At Metropolitan Hall,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 17th, before the Chicago Audubon Club, by Ex-Gov. McCOMAS.
Subject—AUDUBON.
The rooms of the Club will be thrown open to the holders of tickets from Wednesday at 9 A. M. until Saturday afternoon.
Tickets 25 cents. To be had of A. S. Evans, 24 Clark street. de14x3t

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860
LECTURES
ON THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES.
The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture:
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND,
RALPH WALDO EMERSON,
Rev. T. STARR KING,
MORTIMER THOMPSON,
BAYARD TAYLOR,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS,
Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON,
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
GEO. SUMNER.
☞ Tickets may be obtained at the stores of S. B. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the society in Portland Block.
H. W. KING, C. L. THOMAS, F. L. SHERMAN, Lecture Committee. no30h159-3m

METROPOLITAN HALL.
Christmas Gift Concert,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21st.
For which occasion has been engaged the
World-Renowned
MONS. BLONDIN,
Whose recent Wonderful Exploits at Niagara Falls have engaged so much of the public attention. He will perform some of the following UNPARALLELED FEATS upon the TIGHT ROPE, never attempted by any other person: GRAND EVOLUTIONS, SOMERSAULTING Backwards and Forwards over Burning Candles, on the Rope, CHAIR FEAT and Evolutions, without the aid of a Pole. Also, the GREAT VIOLIN FEAT, Drum Feat, Wheelbarrow Feat, Flag Feat, Sack Feat, &c. Mons. Blondin will make a GRAND ASCENSION from the stage to the Further Limits of the Gallery.
During the Ascension MONS. BLONDIN will repeat many of the wonderful feats recently performed over the boiling chasm of the Niagara.
The following will also appear:
MR. DePASSIO,
MISS GEORGIANA DEAN, Vocalist and Harpist,
MR. HUNNEMEN, Violinist,
And the entire
LIGHT GUARD BAND,
Enlarged for this occasion.
Particulars in Programme.
After the Concert the following VALUABLE GIFTS (which are warranted as represented,) will be distributed among the audience in the manner set forth at the last concert:
[illegible]
TICKETS LIMITED TO 2,500 at $1.00 EACH, to be had only at ROOT & CADY'S Music Store, 95 Clark-st.
The list of the drawing numbers will be published in one of the leading papers the day following. Parties absent at the drawing will have their address by [illegible]. Address ALEX. SCOTT, Leader of Light Guard Band.
N. B.—Positively no postponement. [illegible]

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON'S Commercial College.
COURSE OF FREE PUBLIC LECTURES
Every Tuesday Evening.
[illegible]
Rev. Dr. N. H. CLARKSON, St. James' Church,
Rev. Dr. N. L. RICE, North Presbyterian Church,
Rev. [illegible] HUMPHREY, 1st Presbyterian Church,
Rev. Dr. J. C. BURROUGHS, President University of Chicago,
Rev. Dr. N. S. FOSTER, President Northwestern University,
Rev. [illegible] L. HAMMOND, Editor Congregational Herald,
CHARLES H. RAY, Daily Press & Tribune,
JAS. W. SHEAHAN, Daily Times,
J. E. C. FORREST, Daily Democrat,
[illegible] TAYLOR, Daily Journal,
[illegible] EBERHART, [illegible]
WM. B. OGDEN, I. N. ARNOLD, Dr. JOHN EVANS,
Prof. J. V. Z. BLANEY, THOS. HOYNE.
Admission Free, and our citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

DANCING ACADEMY, 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells. MADAME AKERSTROM is forming classes for beginners, and those advanced in dancing. All dances in vogue are taught; also, every variety of fancy dancing. Class for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Ladies and Children, Wednesday and Saturdays, from 2 to 5. Private lessons at all hours. Weekly Assemblies, commencing Monday evening, 12th inst. de8x1w

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!
WILLIAM BURKHART,
LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND,
Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner of Clark and Madison Sts. [Entrance on Mad'n.]
G. Mirasole, in returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, has the pleasure of announcing that his Dancing Academy is now open for the season. The Children's Class under the direction of Madam Mirasole, is now open. For terms and particulars apply at the Academy.

General Notices.
FEMALE TEACHERS and NORMAL SCHOLARS.—There will be an examination of Female Teachers and of candidates for admission to the Normal Department of the High School, at the office of the Board of Education, 113 South Clark street, on Tuesday, December 20th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
W. H. WELLS, Superintendent Public Schools.

JOSEPH SOBEY,
APOTHECARY,
No. 55 Kinzie Street,
(Having of late suffered from fire,) is pleased to inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened business at his old stand, and trusts still to merit a share of their patronage; thanking them for the past.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
A reward of $500 will be paid by the undersigned for the Detection and Conviction
Of the person or persons who Fired the premises of
HALL & WINCH,
Corner of Wells and Charles streets, this city, on Sunday evening last.
WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., 142 and 144 South Water street.

A HOUSE on 16 Years Time at 6 per cent.—The House and Lot, (nearly 200 feet deep) No. 148 West Washington street, is for sale. Terms $600 cash, and sixteen annual payments of $[illegible] each. Apply to JOHN B. KING, at the office of White Bros., daily, from 9 to 12 A. M., or at 126 West Washington street, in the evening.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that we shall sell on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1859, at ten o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash at our Hardware Store, No. 39 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton, [illegible] barrels (42 gallons each,) supposed to contain Porter and Ale, and 1 bbl. Burning Oil, for storage due on same to us.
REINBOLD & MAGNUS.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.—Please notice that our orders for "Bradstreet's Weather-Strips" are very great, and all in want of them had better leave their orders at once, and we will attend to them as fast as possible. Some 2,000 of them have been sold within the last few weeks, which is a sufficient guarantee they are the best Weatherstrip that can be applied to outside doors—they being a sure protection against Cold, Wind, Rain and Snow. They are also well adapted to French Windows. We also have on hand Moulding for the sides of doors and windows.
TELFER & DAY, Room 12, No. 77 Dearborn st., opp. Post Office.

A BARGAIN.—Two Lots 25 ft. front by 110 feet deep, on Taylor street near Halsted, on high ground and dry, [illegible]. Apply to HENRY FRUSSING, 52 South Clark street.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Line Transportation Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors, and for the appointment of Officers, will be held at the office of said Company in this city, on the second Tuesday of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
L. C. GAMBRELL, Secretary.
Chicago, December 7th, 1859.

FOREIGN PACKING SALT in bulk, for sale by F. ANDERSON, [illegible] South Water street.

Auction Sales.
SHERIFF SALE, AT AUCTION,
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
We will sell at our store,
No. 82.........LAKE STREET.........No. 82
By order of the Sheriff,
A Quantity of Superior Furniture,
But very little used, and in good order, consisting of Sofas, Marble-top Centre Tables, Work Stands, Parlor Chairs, one elegant Piano, one splendid Secretary. Also at the same time and place, a splendid assortment of all kinds of New Furniture and other Housekeeping Goods.
Also, at 11 o'clock precisely:—A VALUABLE BLACK PONY, kind and gentle.
Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

THIS, FRIDAY MORNING,
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake Street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Stoves, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Oil Cloth, Rugs and Silver Plated Ware,
- AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY, December 16th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our store a large assortment of New and Second-Hand Goods, consisting in part of sofas, marble top tables, [illegible]
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
A Superior Assortment of the finest Silver Plated Ware manufactured, viz: [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE CLOSING SALE—
AT AUCTION OF
Carpets, Curtain Goods, and Oil Cloth.
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st, Commencing at 9½ o'clock,
JOHN WEST
Will positively close out without reserve the balance of his Choice Stock of
INGRAIN, THREE PLY, BRUSSELS AND
Velvet Carpeting,
CURTAIN GOODS, OIL CLOTH, ETC.,
At his Store, No. 111 Lake Street, up Stairs.
☞ The Carpets will be Cut in Quantities to suit purchasers.
Parties in want of Carpets will do well to attend this sale.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
CHATTLE PROPERTY,
HOTEL FURNITURE, &c.
Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power [illegible]
HORACE WHITE, Assignee of said Mortgage,
By J. T. HOYT, his Agent, and Temporary Receiver.
Chicago, December 13, 1859.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
76 - - Dearborn Street, - - 76
A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

JOHN RANKIN, General AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT.
[illegible]

Educational.
LAW SCHOOL
—OF THE—
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
The next term will commence January 4th, 1860. [illegible]

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good throughout the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON, Digby V. Bell, [illegible] Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned.
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

SLOAN'S DOUBLE CHAIN OF
American and Foreign
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
The Great Central.
The oldest and most extensive in the West is situated [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
Other Colleges connected with this will be located in commercial centres in the world. The advantages greater and the charges less than any other Commercial College in America. Full information will be furnished on application at the College or by letter. Life Scholarship only $35.00. Applicants enclose two letter stamps.
Address T. J. SLOAN, President and Proprietor.

REASONS FOR USING
QUERU'S
Cod Liver Oil Jelly.
The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent. of Pure Cod Liver Oil.
1st—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.
2d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, so that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative, (this is traced in the dejections.)
3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid, which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.
4th—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil, because being a solid it must remain in the stomach to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which always is more or less the case when the oil is indicated.
From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by
PENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
New York, December 6th, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Express Company held in the City of New York on the 30th day of November, 1859, [illegible]
HENRY WELLS, President.
Wm. G. Fargo, Secretary.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GEROULD, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of January, A. D. 1860, being the 16th day thereof.
LUCY B. GEROULD, Administratrix.
HENRY M. WILMARTH, Administrator.
Chicago, November 15th, 1859.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

JUDGE TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the material portion of the able debate held by Judge Trumbull in the Senate, about one week since, with Mr. Yulee of Florida, Mr. Clay of Alabama, Mr. Pugh of Ohio, Mr. Chesnut of South Carolina, and Mr. Davis of Mississippi. The discussion on Mr. Trumbull's part was necessarily extempore. In the columns of the *Globe* the entire debate occupies thirteen columns. We have been obliged therefore to omit the larger portion of the skirmish of questions and interrogations thrown in by Judge Trumbull's quintette of antagonists, in order to present the body of his argument in proper shape. While its author does not claim for it the character of a set speech, we submit that it is by far the ablest effort of the session, and a complete vindication of the national position, the just and constitutional aims of the Republican party. Judge Trumbull claims for it the simple merit of being his interpretation and understanding of the Republican national platform.

MR. DOUGLAS' KANSAS WORK.

It is time now to stop and count the cost of Mr. Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. That hasty, ill-advised and unnecessary measure was forced upon the country upon a plea of the necessity of applying to Territorial affairs the great principle which it contained. That principle Mr. Douglas has abandoned. He has slunk back to the organization from which he was nominally ejected, and stands now, clothed in a penitent's robes, a suppliant, begging the chiefs of his party for an absolution that they refuse to grant. Let us see what his demagogery has cost:

When his measure was sprung upon a surprised and indignant people, the country was at peace. The slavery question was buried under the weight of two platforms upon which the great parties of the country stood. But his bill was the signal for a renewal of violent and dangerous sectional agitation. Both the old parties, which had agreed to discountenance discussion of this everlasting theme, were disrupted by its influence. The Democracy in all the North fell powerless and the Whig party was forever dissolved. What then followed has passed into history. The Kansas war with its accompanying fruits—the murder, arson and rape—by which the American name was disgraced; the invasion of a Territory by an armed mob from an adjoining State, with the countenance if not the avowed support of the Federal authority at Washington; the fearful trampling of a numerous people in the dust under the heel of an usurping and tyrannical power; the seizure by Democratic ruffians of a great national thoroughfare, from which a majority of the people of the nation were excluded, or on which they traveled only at the risk of their lives; the storming and robbing of a national arsenal at Liberty, Missouri; the attempt made for the first time in this nation to disfranchise a people by conjoined force and fraud, to which the officials of the Federal Government were privy, and which they have approved and defended to the last; the usurpation of legislative honors by men not entitled to exercise them; the forcible seizure of the machinery by which a State constitution was to be framed, and the creation of an infamous fundamental law for the government of a people more than three-fourths of whom never consented to it even by silence and inaction. These were the first and most palpable fruits; but disgraceful as they are to our system of Government and to the traitorous rulers by whom they were permitted, they fall far short of the mischief elsewhere wrought. Throughout the whole country the fraternal feeling which binds the North to the South was rudely shocked; the slavery question assumed at once a new and more portentous aspect; agitation became more dangerous and more profound; the ties which hold the Union together were sensibly loosened; ideas of separation became more fixed and took a clearer shape; the hands of ultraists in the North and South were strengthened; conservatism was abashed and driven [illegible] thousands of men, who were wont to defend the partnership which our fathers had arranged, with the hope that it and its fruits would descend to their posterity to the latest generation, have been taught to look upon that Union as a curse, to be speedily and by any means removed.

Now the thing for the accomplishment of which Mr. Douglas ostensibly set out has been abandoned. By his striking hands with the Administration, he confesses that it is not worth contending for. What then have we got in return for the evils that his bill brought in its train? What national blessing have we reaped out of the crimes to which it has led? What grand political purpose, that ought to engage the attention of statesmen, has been accomplished by the agitation which it aroused? Behold the result:

The Dred Scott decision which never would have been pronounced but for the weakness of Congress in breaking down the old compact which Mr. Douglas assailed; an agitation for the revival of the infamous slave Trade; a demand on the part of the South, emboldened by repeated success, for a National Slave Code, applying not only to the Territories, but to the States; the Harper's Ferry outbreak, with all its consequences; numerous resolutions of Southern legislatures in favor of Disunion; the rapid increase of the ultraists of the North and a long advancement of their demands; a war in the halls of Congress, that is without precedent for bitterness, and which will continue, Heaven knows how long, and will end, Heaven knows with what sad termination. These are the results thus far of that partisan madness and of that wicked ambition of which the Illinois Senator is convicted. What the future has in store for the Republic, patriots tremble to know. If it be disunion, with its consequent civil strife, its blood and flames, let the consequences rest where they belong!

Had Mr. Douglas, animated by an overpowering sense of the righteousness of his "great principle" and of its necessity in the administration of the affairs of the nation, been consistent to the end, and upheld his convictions in the face of all opposition, much of his carelessness of consequences might be pardoned in consideration of the sincerity of his motive and the patriotic end of his endeavors. But when at the time in which his distinctive idea, if any such ever possessed him, is most imperilled by the attacks of the Republicans on the one side and of the Propagandists on the other, his surrender of himself, his "principle" and his friends into the hands of the bitterest enemies of all, is an open confession that he has been a party to a fraud and a lie, the purpose of which was served in the personal triumph which he has secured. We put it to his friends in Illinois—the men who have under his banner fought with honest intent the despotic ideas of the Administration—is the cost of that policy which has brought for the Senator a renewal of his lease of power, and which he supposed would make him President at last, repaid in the consequences now before us. We see that the end is evil and evil only. We appeal to them to halt—to follow that leader no further!

History of Ogle County, Illinois.

A small volume with this title has been placed on our table, by S. C. Griggs & Co. It is printed and published by Henry R. Boss, of Polo, Ogle Co. Ill., from a series of articles contributed by himself to the Polo *Advertiser*. It is mainly original, though the author acknowledges the valuable aid furnished by Hakluyt's Voyages, Hennepin's Works, Burnet's Notes, Bancroft's History of the United States, Hall's History of the Valley of the Mississippi, Sheldon's History of Michigan, Ford's History of Illinois, and Peck's Western Annals. We have turned over the seventy five pages which constitute the work, cursorily, and we judge that it is a careful and faithful performance of the unambitious task assumed by the writer. The history of the settlement of Ogle county from the earliest dates—the days of Hennepin, La Salle, Joliet and Dubuque—to the present time, is accurately and consecutively traced. The Black Hawk War naturally takes up a considerable space. Mr. Boss' style is concise and readable.

THEY ARE SILENT.

Since the House of Representatives have been engaged in the attempt to elect a Speaker, declarations almost without number, that the South would consider the election of a Republican President a sufficient reason for dissolving the Union, have been made on the floor under the noses of the Douglas delegation from Illinois; but as yet we have heard no word of rebuke from any one of them. We ask—Is their silence to be taken as their endorsement of the treason in these words, and are we to believe that these devotees of popular sovereignty are unwilling to let the majority of the people of this nation rule in accordance with the constitution and the laws? Have they become partners in that oligarchy which avows its determination to forever administer this government or immediately to break it down? Why do not these men speak? We ask the people of Illinois why these five Representatives keep silence when such words are uttered? Are they reflecting the will of their constituents, and is Illinois to be set down as a Disunion State? We do not believe it. The heart of this people is true to the Union, and these false loons, for the sake of a doubtful political advantage, are misrepresenting them in this emergency as they were never misrepresented before!

Penitentiary Statistics.

From the Quarterly Report of Superintendent Rutherford to Governor Bissell, we learn that on the first of December there were 292 prisoners at Alton, and 395 at Joliet—making a total of 687, a decrease of 14 during the quarter. The health of the convicts is reported remarkably good—the average per day, of the whole number, being about 11 cases in the Hospital. Only one death during the quarter is reported in Alton. This was the convict Staylor—of inflammation of the lungs, after he had become convalescent from the effects of his self-inflicted wound. The Superintendent reports an addition of 200 volumes, during the quarter, to the library at Joliet.

Jerry Clemens on Old Brown.

A number of country girls who had been to a wedding, entered the same car in which I was sitting, at Lancaster, made my cheeks burn by their laughing comments upon the chivalry of the South. I do not remember that I was ever inclined to deny my birthplace before, but if one of them had asked me at that particular time where I was from, I think I should have answered Iowa, or Minnesota, or perhaps Oregon. Of course, all this is harmless, and the stories so current are wild exaggerations. At home I should laugh at them as heartily as any one, but I do not like to hear them here, and nothing but the fear of making myself ridiculous by getting into a passion has preserved me several times from retorting a witticism by a taunt. Besides, when I sit down and think over it calmly, I am forced to confess that it is nothing more than a fair retaliation for the blustering threats in which our people are so prone to indulge. We talk about whipping the North with as much self-complacency as if her whole population would not more than half suffice for a breakfast for the militia of a single Southern State, and yet John Brown, aided by seventeen white men and seven or eight free negroes, seized a national armory in a thickly populated portion of a Southern State, and was only captured at last by the aid of United States marines from Washington. Since the arrest and conviction of this insignificant band we have had Southern Legislatures and Governors going through the ridiculous farce of tendering aid to the Governor of Virginia to prevent a rescue so many men believe to be possible. Scarcely a day passes but we have some startling disclosure, and the telegraph is kept busy in recording the imaginary movement of the rescuers on the one hand, and the warlike preparations of the guardians of the law on the other.

The above is an extract of a letter from the Hon. Jerry Clemens, one of the editors of the *Memphis Enquirer*, written from Philadelphia. We reprint it, just to show how a Southern gentleman looks upon the Brown affair. Nobody will accuse him of Abolitionism.

Gold in Indiana.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 14th.]

We noticed some weeks ago that two or three California miners had reopened some of the Brown county gold diggings, about which a good deal of excitement was created a few years ago, and were earning good wages at it. Since then we conversed with some intelligent gentlemen of Nashville, who assured us that there was no mistake about the gold, nor about its being obtained in paying quantities. The two or three miners engaged were experienced in the business, had given their whole time to it for some weeks, and were so well satisfied with the result that they had bought one or two tracts of land in the gold bearing region. From $2.50 to $5 our informants said was about the usual yield per day; sometimes running up to $10, and sometimes down to $1, rarely so low as the latter, and nearly as rarely so high as the former; and as provisions are not quite so dear as in California or Pike's Peak, they were doing [illegible] in the county, but more abundantly in the Northeastern portion not far from the Johnson county line. Yesterday we saw some of the Brown county gold at Mr. Daumont's jewelry store on Meridian street. The scales are much larger than those of the Pike's Peak gold we have seen, in some cases being as large as a wheat grain, while the Peak stuff is almost dust, not so coarse as ordinary filings. Its color is yellow, with no mixture of red, and in quality Mr. Daumont says it is much superior to Pike's Peak gold. Who knows but we may have a California of our own after all?

Steamboat Disaster—Loss of Life.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

By letter from Cairo, Saturday, we learn that the Michigan, an old boat from St. Louis, had exploded all of her boilers at New Madrid, on the Mississippi, last Friday morning, killing the engineer and fatally wounding six or seven others. The explosion was so terrific that the boat was literally blown to pieces, and sunk almost immediately. She disappeared forever, leaving nothing but a shattered wreck upon the waters. The engineer on duty, who was killed, was blown 40 or 50 yards into the river. We did not hear his name. Some six or eight of the crew were most terribly scalded and wounded, with but slight hopes of the recovery of two of them. A lady on the boat was thrown into the river by the force of the explosion, but was saved from drowning by the officers of the boat.

The Michigan was an old boat, engaged at the time as a tow-boat, towing a barge laden with hay, and a wharf boat, from Keokuk. She was on her way from St. Louis to Memphis, and had just rounded out from New Madrid, Friday morning, when the explosion occurred.

The boats she was towing were comparatively uninjured, and were the means of rescue to the survivors of the wreck. If they had not been alongside, the loss of life would have been much greater. The cause of the disaster was not stated, but it can be clearly attributable to negligence and old boilers. The law cannot be too rigidly enforced upon persons running old well-worn steamboats on the western waters. Tow-boats, however, are but very little regarded by inspectors.

Return of Gen. Scott.

[From the New York Times, 13th.]

The return of Gen. Scott from his mission to the Island of San Juan has been almost as unexpected as was his departure. Some fears were entertained that the infirmity of years would render the journey too wearisome for his strength, but the result is happily different. Immediately after his disembarkation from the Atlantic last evening, he went to his residence on Twelfth street, where the members of his family gave him a welcome more grateful doubtless to the old veteran's feelings than any of the ovations have been which he has received since his departure. Gen. Scott states that since he left this city, on the 20th of last September, he has traveled thirteen thousand miles. So far from impairing his health, the constant changes have been of decided benefit, and he says that he was never more robust and vigorous than he is at present. He expresses the greatest gratification at the warm reception which has everywhere been accorded him. With regard to the results of his mission, Gen. Scott chooses to be silent, preferring that the people should receive their information through the proper channel.

A Picture of Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Journal* has the following:

The House of Representatives was the place of excitement. At an early hour the galleries and all the approaches to the hall were crowded. By whom I need not say—log-rollers, lobby members, lick-spittles, faro dealers, pickpockets and place hunters predominated. I might truthfully say, with the poet,

"Hell is empty
And the devils are all here."

From the anxiety observable in their countenances, you would suppose that the ship of State would begin to "slide" as soon as the hammer fell. I will not apply that to the members themselves. It is the expression of the old members of the repertorial corps, that the Representatives in the present Congress are a better looking set of men, and whose personal appearance is indicative of more talent and firmness, than the members of any previous Congress since the days when it was in its purity.

The Search for Mr. Campau.

Time passes away, and nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Mr. Campau or the cause or causes of his disappearance, though the general impression is, that on the night when last seen, he must have been drowned. Yesterday a submarine diver descended to the bottom of the river twice, between the Milwaukee depot and Bates street, but could discover nothing. The examination of the river will be continued to-morrow. False rumors are still being put in circulation, but those engaged in the search are becoming more sensible, and do not believe more than half that is told them.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 14th.

A Fight with Cortinas.

Gen. Twiggs has telegraphed the War Department as follows:

"I met at Indianola, Capt. Handy of the Revenue service, just arrived from Brownsville. Cortinas and the San Antonio Volunteers, have had a fight. Four of the volunteers were killed. Cortinas had two hundred men from Mexico, and is in a stockade nine miles above Brownsville. Cavachos is at Matamoras, with three hundred men, and professes to be of the Liberal party."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Meeting—No Fusion with the Democrats.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 9 P. M., 1859.

I have just learned the full particulars of the proceedings of the American caucus held Saturday night. It lasted until midnight. A committee of three Democrats waited on the American members and made them the following propositions: If the Americans could raise 25 votes for Boteler, of Va., the Democrats would produce 94 and elect him. They said they could count on Davis (?) of Ind., and Riggs (?) of N. J. in an emergency. The other officers, it was proposed, should be equitably divided. The second proposition was to exact a pledge, that they would all oppose the adoption of the plurality rule. The third proposition was, that if the Democrats would drop Bocock and go for Reagan, of Texas, (who ran as a Houston Democrat against a disunionist, but since he has come here has turned fire-eater) and that whenever they gave him 95 votes the Americans were to furnish 24 votes and elect him; and in consideration thereof they (the Americans) were to have the Clerk and Sergeant at Arms. The spokesman of the Democrats was Gov. Winslow, of North Carolina. There were 24 Americans present, including Briggs, of N. Y. Winter Davis was absent. Humphrey Marshall, Jere. Clemens and Brooks, of the N. Y. *Express*, used all their influence with the Americans to induce them to accept the propositions of the Lecomptonites. Brooks, who is the bitterest dough-face in the United States, is the individual who has led Briggs astray.

After a long discussion of the merits of the Democratic proposition, it was rejected by a vote of fifteen against seven. The meeting broke up with some discord of feeling, but the majority were firm in their purpose to repulse all overtures for a coalition with the Administration party.

The most important incident of the evening was the speech of Etheridge, of Tenn., who denounced the proposed fusion in the strongest terms:

Gentlemen, said he to the caucus, it is impossible for me to coalesce with the Democrats. I am a Union man. My constituents are Union people; they are old Clay Whigs, who love the Constitution and the American Union. They are conservative men. But these Democrats with whom we are invited to unite are *disunionists*. They hate the Union and seek pretexts to destroy it. For the whole past week they have spouted treason against the confederacy; they have preached disunion in almost every speech made on their side of the House. While on the side of the Republicans there has not proceeded a disloyal sentiment. All the Republican speeches have been on the side of the Union and the Constitution. The Republicans have shown themselves to be conservative men, while the Democrats are the ultraists and fanatics. Who have applauded the disunion sentiments uttered in debate? The Democrats. Who have hissed the Union sentiments spoken in that Hall? The Democrats. And, gentlemen, let me ask you who hissed the disunion arguments? Was it not the Republicans? Who cheered the patriotic Union-loving remarks that fell from the lips of Americans? Was it not the Republicans? The Republicans have convinced me and every other candid patriotic man that they are national and conservative, and the Democrats have proved themselves, by their fanatical speeches and factious conduct, to be sectional, ultra and disloyal to the Union. How is it possible for us to unite with such men? The Administration is notoriously base and corrupt. It is the worst and most imbecile that ever existed from the foundation of this government. Its professions of love for the Union are all moonshine and humbug. It is dangerous to the well-being of the nation to permit this rotten, traitorous party to remain any longer in control of the government. The perpetuity of the Union demands that they be speedily ousted from power.

He charged the Democrats with having caused all the slavery agitation and excitement that existed in the North. He said that if they had let the Territorial Compromises alone, and had not disturbed the settlements of 1820 and 1850, there would be no trouble in the country now, that the whole nation would be at peace, and that harmony and friendship would exist among all the States of the Union. And there was only one possible way of restoring the era of good feeling, and that was by removing from power the cause of the discord, by overthrowing the wicked and sectional Democratic party.

He spoke in this strain for some time, and his remarks were enthusiastically applauded by more than two-thirds of the caucus. Other gentlemen expressed themselves in the same way. The propriety of the adoption of the plurality rule was discussed, but no definite action was taken. It seemed to be the prevailing impression that the Republicans would secure votes enough in a day or two more to elect their candidate without it; and that they could carry it whenever a vote on it was procured, by the aid of the Anti-Lecomptonites and two or three Americans. A majority of the caucus [illegible] much preferred the Republicans should elect the Speaker than the Democrats—indeed, that the Democrats must not be allowed to get the Speakership under any circumstances, that Democratic misrule must be brought to an end, and since that party had ceased to be national and had become sectional and disunionists, it *must be put down* at all hazards.

This demonstration on the part of the Americans is believed to have sealed the fate of the Administration party. It is regarded as a call upon all conservative and patriotic men in the North to unite with the Republicans in these States, and crush out its "dirty work," doughface allies. The future party battles in the South will be fought by the Opposition, in defence of the Union, against the disunion Democracy. The North will come to the support of the Union men. CHICAGO.

Blockade of Mazatlan and San Blas by British Men-of-War.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 21.]

By the arrival of the schooner Falmouth, Captain James M. Swain, from Manzanilla, which place he left on the 30th October, we have important intelligence from the western coast of Mexico.

A Mexican coasting sloop arrived at Manzanilla on the 18th October, from Mazatlan. Her captain reported that he had run the blockade of that port by the English fleet. He gave the following account of the transactions at those places:

It appears that, owing to certain political contingencies, a forced loan was levied upon the inhabitants of Mazatlan, and among others, upon the British Consul. He refused to pay the sum demanded ($2,000), and was threatened by the authorities with imprisonment in case the money was not forthcoming. Upon this he entered a protest, formally, in the name of the Government.

The Mexican commander gave him one day in which to make up his mind definitely, after which, still refusing, the Consul was thrown into prison, where he remained for several days, and the money was forcibly taken. The commander of the British fleet (name and number of vessel not given) having learned the fact, arrived there prepared for action and sent a boat on shore demanding and obtaining the release of the Consul. A demand was then made upon the Mexican authorities, first for an immediate restitution of the money ($2,000); second, the payment of $7,000 damages; and third, $2,000 additional to the Consul for being denied the usual allowance of bread and water while in prison. The requisitions had been refused, and in consequence three Mexican vessels had been taken in the harbor of Mazatlan, and confiscated to meet the above demands. The sloop ran the blockade in the night, and was not seen nor chased. What had transpired at San Blas was unknown, other than that the blockade was rigidly maintained. It was believed that it would shortly be raised, as the demands of the English commander were satisfied by his capture of the Mexican vessels.

Two of the Mysterious Disappearances Accounted For.

[From the Detroit Free Press 14th.]

Those mysterious disappearances are growing beautifully less. One vagabond scamp has already turned up—absent for urgent personal reasons—and the following letters will define the position of a couple more of the interesting objects of public solicitude:

DISCO, Dec. 12.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

It is but just to state to the city authorities, and to the public, that John C. Smith, of this place, who suddenly disappeared at Detroit on Thanksgiving day, has just written to his family from New Jersey. He claims to have been drugged and robbed of all his money except eight dollars, and to have found himself in the city of New York. Instead of Cleveland, whither he intended to go to get money of a brother to replace what had been taken from him. I have just received this statement from his wife, who received the letter from this office yesterday. POSTMASTER.

PONTIAC, Dec. 12.

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

Seeing a notice in your paper of Saturday of the mysterious disappearance of A. C. Cole, my father, I take the liberty of informing you that his disappearance was not altogether a mystery to his family, as he is a man who is not in the habit of making any one acquainted with his business. He went to Detroit on Monday, two weeks ago to-day, on business, and took the train for [illegible] to visit his brother at Milwaukee, Wis., where he is now. I received a letter from him last week telling me he was well. Hoping this will cause you to discontinue the notice in your paper, I remain, yours respectfully,

CHAS. F. COLE.

As this is the first intelligence from the murdered parties, we experience a sense of profound beatitude at being able to relieve the public mind of a portion of the load which weighs upon it. If there are any more inconsiderate individuals who are in the habit of going a visiting for the purpose of frightening their families out of all propriety, or of taking the sea air under the influence of delirium tremens, or of mysteriously disappearing with other folks' money in their pockets, we beg to hear from them. There are some half-dozen or more missing yet.

☞ At the Union Saving Meeting in Faneuil Hall the other day, the Rev. Dr. Blagden offered a prayer in which the following sentence occurs: "We pray for thy blessing upon the whole country, *especially upon the Southern section of it.*"

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury refuses to pay members mileage and salary, though appropriated, on the ground that no evidence of membership exists till a Speaker's certificate is furnished.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Remarks of Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1859.

Mr. President, just before the adjournment of this body yesterday, I was called upon by the Senator from Florida, [Mr. Yulee,] to state what were the principles of the Republican party. He said that he desired a precise statement of the point:

"And if it is emblazoned to the world and in so simple that all who run may read, it is certainly one compiled that very little of the time of the Senate to state explicitly, and in a few words what the position of the party is and to what point it tends; what is the purpose of their organization, and what is the policy they propose to establish in this country upon the slavery question."

Sir, I did suppose that the Senator from Florida, and every Senator could understand, if he desired to do, what our principles were. They have been proclaimed by an authoritative convention of the party in language as plain as it is in the power of man to employ; and it is only by mystification, by misrepresentations of them in many portions of the country, as I think, that the public mind of the South has been excited against the Republican party. I have brought along with me their declaration of principles, and so far as it relates to the slavery question I will read it; it is brief, and I should like to know what portion of it the Senator from Florida, or any other Senator, or individual, North or South, objects. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

Does the Senator from Florida understand that—that the Constitution of the United States, the rights of the States, and the principles embodied in the Constitution, must and shall be preserved?

Mr. YULEE.—I want to know how you construe the Constitution?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—We will tell you. We say ourselves how we construe it on the slavery question:

"*Resolved*, That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were, to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its existence or extension therein; that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government; and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

That is the whole platform of the Republican party on the subject of slavery.

Mr. SAULSBURY.—Will the Senator from Illinois allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Yes, sir.

Mr. SAULSBURY.—If it be true, as the last resolution states, that the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, why is it that that power, which the resolution declares to be sovereign in Congress—by which, I presume, is meant a supreme power, a power which has no superior—is not capable of being exercised for the establishment of slavery in a Territory?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Mr. President, the power which the Federal Government may exercise over a Territory is sovereign power in its government, as we all know and understand, within the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall pass no law establishing any particular form of religion or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. I readily admit, and so does the Republican party, that the Congress of the United States cannot pass a law abridging the freedom of speech to any one of the Territories. They are expressly prohibited from so doing. They have the sovereign power over the Territories; to legislate for them in all matters within the Constitution of the United States does not authorize Congress to establish slavery. The Constitution is founded upon this principle: It does not establish slavery at all, but merely tolerates it where it already exists by virtue of State laws. That is the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. It is a Constitution of freedom, the word "slave" not occurring in it, and the men who framed the Constitution believed that in the process of time there would be no slaves in any portion of the Confederacy; and one of its principal authors objected to the use of the word "slave," lest future generations might know that there was slavery in some of the States when the Constitution was formed. It was formed on the principle of liberty, but not on the principle of freeing slaves where they are held by virtue of State law; and if you will turn to that clause of the Constitution relating to the reclamation of fugitive slaves you will find that it reads, that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof," that is, under the laws of the State, "escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up." There is no provision for the delivering up of a man who is held as a slave under the Constitution of the United States. Would the honorable Senator from Delaware contend that under the clause you could reclaim a man who was held as a slave, under the Constitution of the United States, who had escaped into another State? Suppose a person comes into the State of Delaware who, it is contended, is a slave, and his alleged owner comes and seeks to reclaim him and take him back to the country from which he had fled, would you give him up if he did not show that he was held as a slave under the laws of the State from which he escaped? If you would not, then, as a matter of course, you would not give up a person who was held as a slave in one of the Territories, unless there is an act of Congress which authorizes the surrender of a person held as a slave in a Territory.

Now, lest I be misunderstood, I will state that I do not mean to say that if there is slavery in one of the Territories of the Union, as there was by acquiescence of Congress in Tennessee and Kentucky and in the southwestern States while they were Territories, a negro who is held as a slave there and escapes into any of the States of the Union may not be reclaimed. I hold to no such doctrine. I contend that the Congress of the United States have sovereign power over the Territories to legislate for them within the Constitution, and had the right to provide, as it did in the enactment of the ordinance of 1787 for the northwestern Territory by inserting a clause specially providing that fugitives who should escape to that territory from slaveholding States should be surrendered up. Why was that clause put in? Why did not the general law cover it? It is by virtue of its sovereign power over the Territories that Congress provides a law by which a person held to service or labor in a slaveholding Territory may be reclaimed when he escapes to a State, and by which a slave in a State who escapes into a free Territory may be reclaimed and brought back to the State from whence he fled. This is what I understand by these two provisions.

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The Senator asks if this platform of principles is only intended to apply to the Territories. Most assuredly the Republican party had its origin in the question of slavery in regard to the Territories. It was the departure from the policy of this Government from the day of its foundation down to 1854, which gave rise to the Republican party. It was an organization in reference to the question of slavery in the Territories, and nowhere else. There is nothing in this platform in regard to the question of slavery in the States of this Union; and, lest I forget it, permit me to say that I speak not for the Republican party except as its platform speaks. I claim no authority to be its exponent. Its exponent is its principles, as declared here in this document.

The Senator says the territorial question being settled, why, then, does not your party disband? Why, sir, the territorial question is not settled. You unsettled it. Did you not pledge yourselves, in 1852, that you would abide by the measures of 1850; and, according to the measures of 1850, was not slavery excluded—

Mr. YULEE.—As I would desire to save the Senator from going off on another topic, not necessarily connected with this, I will say that I did not say it was ended. I said that, if the purpose of the organization was confined to that single question, the country would know that that question being done with, the purpose of your organization was done with, and your organization at an end. I did not say whether the question was done with, or not done with, but that, if such was your purpose, there would be a point of time at which your efforts would end. I make that explanation to prevent the Senator from being drawn off into an irrelevant issue, for I desire to have his exposition of the platform, or what he predents as his platform.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—The Senator speaks of what I *present* as the platform. Now, is it possible that the Senator from Florida has not seen, and does not know, this platform? Is there any other? Why say, "what I present as the platform?" Why not say, "the platform of the Republican party?" Why should we seek here, in the Senate of the United States, to mislead anybody? I am sorry we cannot speak of admitted facts, as they are. We are trying here, I trust, to arrive at an understanding with each other. That is my object; and I wish to do away with all these clap trap expressions and these ugly names that are used for the purpose of exciting prejudice. Why is it that members of the Senate of the United States, and that the Cabinet officers of the country, talk of the Republican party as the Black Republican party? Did they want to create a prejudice against it? The Senator did not use that word.

Mr. YULEE.—No, I did not use it.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I happened to speak of it now—it has been used in this debate—because the Senator seemed to cast a suspicion upon the platform. Why, sir, there is but the one.

Mr. YULEE.—It may be. I would state here to the Senator, that I did not use the term Black Republican.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I have said you did not.

Mr. YULEE.—But I did not use the term Republican here, for the reason as I said last night, that that term and that party denomination having been once consecrated by a national party of far other, and, as I humbly think, higher objects than the present party, no party, whatever its objects may be, has the right to appropriate that name. It has become the property of a preceding party, and, therefore, some qualification of the term Republican, by which the gentleman's party may be defined, ought to be adopted. I will not myself apply a qualification, but leave it so that party to discover, as I hope they will, some qualification of the term Republican.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Mr. President, it is because we advocate every principle advocated by the old Republican party that we adopt its name; and I say to the Senator to-day, show me a departure from the principles of the Republican party of Thomas Jefferson's days, and I will oppose that departure in the Republican party of to-day. It is because we advocate the principles of Thomas Jefferson, because we advocate the principles of the Republican party of 1800, that we call ourselves Republicans; and, if I know myself, I will adhere to the principles of the old Republican party in regard to this question. The father of that party is our great model. Our principles are taken from him. The very words of our platform which the gentleman objects to, were indited by his hand.

Mr. YULEE. "To create, not to destroy, a free government?"

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Yes, sir; and we will perpetuate free government, by continuing the principles that he advocated. But, sir, what beyond that? How has it come, from a gentleman upon that side of the House, to tell us we must not call ourselves Republicans, when they assume to call themselves Democrats? Democrats! *And the illustration of your principle, democracy, is the supremacy of an aristocracy of slaveholders in this country.* Any man may be a member of the Democratic party who will adopt your creed on the subject of the spread of slavery, and the upholding of slaveholding institutions in this country, which concern directly not one man in sixty of the population of this Union. That is the party that has arrogated to itself the name of "Democrat," and that reproaches us for calling ourselves Republicans. Democrats! *A party that legislates for the interest of one out of sixty; forgetting the interest of four-fifths of the families of the South to promote that of one-fifth—free white men.*

The Senator wishes to know if slavery was abolished by the Constitution of the United States. I have already said, no; slavery was not abolished by the Constitution of the United States. I stated before, and I will try to repeat it again, that the Constitution of the United States was *based upon the idea of freedom*; but it did not abolish slavery where it existed by State or local law. It did not interfere to do that. It allowed the States to manage that for themselves; and provided that, when one held to service should escape to another State, where slavery did not exist, he might be reclaimed; and I wish the Senator to understand from me that I acquiesce in that clause of the Constitution of the United States. I recognize your right to reclaim the person who runs away; but I think it should be done in a judicious and proper manner, without exciting bad feeling in the country.

Mr. CLAY.—Will the Senator allow me a moment, to ask him whether he recognizes the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Territories?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I do, under an act of Congress applicable to Territories.

Mr. CLAY.—Then I will ask him to reconcile the apparent discrepancy between the platform from which he has read and the position he now assumes; for in that platform, as he read it, it is declared that neither Congress nor any individual can give any legal existence to slavery within the Territories.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Give legal *existence* to slavery "in a Territory," is the language. We deny that the right to reclaim a fugitive proves the existence of slavery in a Territory any more than it does in a State. We have expressly provided by our Constitution in the State of Illinois, that slavery shall not exist there, and yet I will say to the Senator from Alabama that if a slave of his escapes to the State of Illinois, we recognize the right of the owner to reclaim him, and I recognize the same right in a Territory.

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It seems to me a plain platform. It has got no Northern and Southern face, like your Cincinnati creed. We do not preach popular sovereignty in the North, and scout it as a humbug in the South.

Mr. PUGH.—You do not preach it in the South at all.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—No, sir; we do not preach it in the South at all; and yet the men who do not allow our principles to be proclaimed in the South talk about sectionalism. *A sectionalism, so pure and unadulterated that it will not tolerate the exposition of the principles of its opponents at all where it is in power, talks to the other party about sectionalism!*

I say that slavery was not abolished in Tennessee and in Louisiana by the Constitution. Why, sir, does not the Senator from Florida know that we acquired Tennessee by a deed of cession that prohibited the extension to it of that portion of the ordinance of 1787, which excluded slavery? Slavery existed there, not by virtue of the Constitution creating it, but by virtue of local law, and that is the authority which establishes slavery everywhere. Slavery can exist nowhere except by virtue of local law, and that is the reason why the person who owns a slave in a State cannot hold him as a slave, under the law of his State, in a Territory where slavery has never been established. The Senator wants to know if Congress can confiscate his property. Surely not. That question cannot arise; he cannot hold the property there; he does not own the man; he voluntarily goes into a jurisdiction where there is no law to establish slavery; and when he goes there the shackles of the slave fall off, not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery everywhere, but by the universal law of mankind that this thing of slavery is so odious that it can only be sustained by positive law.

The local law in Tennessee authorizing slavery was not a law to which Congress gave existence; it was a law in existence before Congress had any jurisdiction over the Territory. The Constitution did not intervene by its terms to exclude slavery, there being a local law in existence not made by Congress authorizing it. Congress had nothing to do with the making of that local law. It was there; men had a right to their slaves as property in the Territory before it belonged to the United States at all. Now he wants to know whether Congress can confiscate that property. No—not if it is property; but if it was in a Territory where there had been no law establishing slavery; and if, as he supposes, people from the Southern States exclusively go into such a Territory with their slaves, they do not hold them by virtue of any law there; and it is no confiscation of property; they have no property in slaves there.

Mr. YULEE.—Suppose they make a law.

Mr. TRUMBULL. *They cannot. That is the very thing the Republican party say they cannot do while in a territorial condition.* They have no right to do it. The creed of the Republican party, as I understand it, is that you cannot extend slavery, under the Federal Government, into the Territories of the United States. There may be slavery in a country which does not belong to the United States; the United States may acquire that country, and may not abolish slavery, because the right to hold slaves existed when the country was acquired; but it does not follow that if the country was free when we acquired it, men could afterwards have property in slaves in it; and that is the distinction.

The Senator wants to know whether it is a part of the Republican creed to keep out of the Union a State tolerating slavery, which applies for admission. Read the creed; is there any such word in it? Is there anything that looks like it? Why not ask me if it is a part of the Republican creed to keep out of the Union a State applying for admission into the Union the constitution of which provides that her people shall elect her own Governor? We have never said so. What right have you to assume any such thing? It is no part of our creed as laid down in our platform, to refuse a State admission into this Union because she may or may not have slavery. Look into it; see if you can find any such thing. Why, then, propound a question founded upon a hypothesis which has no foundation in the creed of the party?

If the Senator wants my individual opinion, he can have that. I have no concealment. I stated it here at the first session of Congress I served. I stated that it was not, with me, a fundamental principle that a State should not come into this Union as a slave State. I would regret the application of a State of that character; but I have adopted it as no part of my political faith, that under no possible circumstances shall a State be admitted into the Union that tolerates slavery. The Republican party is not to be charged with having assumed the ground that a State may not be admitted into the Union that has slavery. Many such cases have occurred in the history of the Government. The old Republican party, from which we learn our principles, did not keep slave States out, although they provided against the extension of slavery, and if we do that we will never, I trust, be troubled with the application of a slave State for admission.

The Senator says that the Supreme Court has decided that slaves may be legally held in a Territory. I deny it. The Supreme Court has decided no such thing. The Supreme Court has no power to lay down political doctrines in this country. It may decide a case that comes before it, and by the decisions of the Court in that case, I am willing to abide. The Court did decide that Dred Scott had no right to bring a suit in the United States courts, and that is all it decided. That decision is final as to him in that particular case; but, when the judges of the court traveled out of the record and undertook to lay down political principles for this Government, they departed, in my judgment, from the line of their duty, and the expression of their opinions is entitled to no more credit with me, upon political questions, than the expression of the opinion of the same number of gentlemen off the bench. Why, sir, there had been decisions involving the question of the right to govern the Territories before the present chief justice presided. Look back, sir, [Mr. Mason in the chair] to the doctrine promulgated by your own Marshall, the ablest lawyer that ever sat on that bench, a southern man. In one of his opinions, which is the opinion of the whole and not of a divided court, he says, that in legislating for the Territories, Congress possesses the combined powers of the Federal and State Government. If so, and if a State Government may prohibit slavery, then Congress, possessing in a Territory the powers of a State government and of the Federal Government combined, may do the same thing; and where is your reverence for the doctrines of the Supreme Court, when you attack that decision? Sir, for sixty years that was the doctrine of the country, acquiesced in by all parties. Why did you assail it, and open up this exciting question? I deny that any such decision has been made as that slavery exists in a Territory, or that the owner of a slave has a right to take him to a Territory and hold him there as a slave.

If the Supreme Court of the United States should make a decision so utterly variant from the repeated decisions of the courts in the Southern States and of the former decisions of the Supreme Court itself as to say that one person had a right to hold another as a slave in a Territory by virtue of any action of the inhabitants of a Territory, I should legislate against that asserted right. I would acquiesce in the decision of the court as to the particular case. If a suit for his freedom and the court decided that he was not entitled to it, I would not revolutionize the Government upon that; but it would be a decision in that case, and in that case only, and I would contest it on the morrow in the next. I would contest it day by day, until the court was reformed, and another Marshall put at its head, who should administer the law as our fathers made it.

Mr. YULEE.—I do not ask the Senator's opinion; I ask him to expound the platform.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I have expounded it. It denies any such right. Your hypothetical case will never arise. We deny that a Court will ever make such a decision; and if it should, we will resort to the constitutional means, to the ballot-box, to the people; we will appeal from the exposition of our political rights by men dressed in gowns, to the great body of the people, who make Judges and Presidents too.

Mr. YULEE.—You would legislate to exclude it?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—We would legislate to exclude it; and the decision of a case would no more establish slavery in a Territory, except as to the individual, in regard to your decision as to Dred Scott, than he could sue one in the Federal Courts, established the fact that Congress could not legislate to keep slavery out of a Territory—a decision which scarcely a justice of the peace in the State of Illinois would have made. Why, sir, if an individual had come before one of our justices with a claim exceeding the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and the justice had examined it and had seen that he had no jurisdiction, and then had gone on and investigated the case, and said how he would have decided it if he had jurisdiction, I think the whole community would have laughed at his folly. That is exactly what the Supreme Court of the United States has done in the Dred Scott case. The idea that the Supreme Court of the United States can establish political principles in this country is a new article in the creed of the Democratic party. It was not the former doctrine of the present Chief Magistrate of the country. He regarded the Supreme Court as a corps of sappers and miners, digging under the Constitution, who might in process of time subvert and destroy it.

Mr. YULEE.—Now, then, I would call the Senator's attention to another question. I asked whether, under the first clause of this platform, the Senator construed slavery to be legally existing, or otherwise, in the District of Columbia, and in the forts and arsenals, and other places in which the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States prevailed by the Constitution. These are the words——

Mr. TRUMBULL.—I will answer the question without troubling the Senator to read the platform. I conceive that in the District of Columbia, the Constitution of the United States has not, *ex vi termini*, by its terms abolished slavery, because it existed here, by virtue of local law, when the United States obtained jurisdiction over the District.

Now, sir, I think I have answered these gentlemen so that they cannot at any rate misapprehend my views, and I have done it without concealment or holding back at all; and, as I said, if I have been the means of disabusing the mind of a single Senator, or of a single person in the South who may ever take occasion to look over the incoherent remarks I have made, I shall rejoice at it.

Having endeavored to show what the Republican platform is, having given my understanding of it, I wish to ask Southern Senators why is there such a persistence in choosing to misunderstand us? I do not charge that upon any particular Senator; but why is it that in the Southern States of this Union we are called Abolitionists? Would Senators induce their constituents to think more harshly of us than we ought to be thought of? What is to be gained by it? Is the South to gain anything by making its inhabitants believe, and inducing, if you please, the slaves to believe that the great Republican party is ready to put knives and pistols into the hands of the slaves to murder their masters? What will you have accomplished when you shall have induced such a belief among the white people of the South, or among the slaves of the South? Will you be more secure? Will there be any less likelihood of an insurrection, when you have circulated throughout the whole slave population the idea that the great mass of the people of the North are ready to arm them to slaughter their masters? Why not, then, I ask, treat us as brethren? Treat us fairly, take our platform as it is. When we say that all men are created equal, we do not mean that every man in organized society has the same rights. We do not tolerate that in Illinois. I know that there is a distinction between these two races, because the Almighty himself has marked it upon their very faces; and, in my judgment, man cannot, by legislation or otherwise, produce a perfect equality between these races, so that they will live happily together.

I have always been a Democrat; and yet, now I am denounced as a Black Republican, as an Abolitionist, for some of the southern Governors, I believe, choose to call us all Abolitionists. I have changed no sentiment on the subject of slavery since the time when I acted with the old Democratic party. I am no more averse to it now than I was then. I have lived amidst it and would be as far as any Senator from interfering with this domestic relation where it exists in the States.

I inquired what gentleman meant by talking about an inequality of rights between the North and the South; and about aggressions of the North upon the South; and when they were made and where they were. In reply, the Senator from South Carolina, instead of taking our platform as the exponent of our principles, adverted to what a single individual of the Republican party had said. Now, sir, does it comport with the candor and the fairness of that distinguished Senator, who is, I believe, ordinarily, a very candid and fair gentleman, to attribute to a great party in the country, which has declared its principles in convention assembled, what any one individual member of the party may say are his own opinions?

The Final Adjustment of the Chicago Alton & St. Louis R. R.

[From the State Journal, 14th.]

This road, in accordance with a decree made on the 30th of November by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, passed into the hands of trustees James Robb, of New Orleans, and Charles Congdon, of New York, on Monday last. The decree is of considerable length, and the substance of it is as follows:

The trustees, before taking possession of the road, are to pay the employees one-fourth of their claims; they are also to pay sixty-four thousand dollars to Ex-Gov. Matteson, but a subsequent clause authorises them to retain this amount until he shall make out and hand them a statement of the earnings and expenses of the road from the 15th of last September. If it shall appear from such statement that the road has cleared money since the above date, the trustees are authorised to deduct from the sixty-four thousand dollars the amount thus cleared.

The whole amount due the employees must not exceed one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The payment of one-fourth of this sum was commenced on Monday, and the balance is to be paid in quarterly payments, at the end of every month, until the claims are liquidated. The trustees, however, are empowered to make such arrangements for the payment of three-fourths of these claims as may be satisfactory to the employees.

After the payment of the claims of the employees, the trustees are to reimburse themselves for moneys advanced by them for the payment of such claims, and then they are to pay all council fees and costs incident to the different attempts made by the bondholders to get possession of the road. All such claims are to be referred to David Dudley Field, of New York. He will audit them, and his decision in all cases shall be final. He is to be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services.

The trustees are next authorised to retain fifty thousand dollars out of the earnings of the road to reimburse themselves for advances made by them to put the same in good order.

The payment of a sum of money not to exceed one hundred and eighty-one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and sixty-six cents, is next provided for. It is due to Brown, Brothers & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Ocean Bank of New York; J. J. Anderson & Co. of St. Louis, and the Bank of Bloomington. Ex-Gov. Matteson is said to consider himself personally responsible to the above named parties, but we believe they have chattel mortgages on the rolling stock of the road. A provision is made in the decree, in case of their refusal to release Ex-Gov. Matteson, authorizing the trustees to pay into his hands the amount of the claims which they hold against him. The exact amount of these claims is not known, but the matter is to be referred to three commissioners—John Van Nortwick, of Chicago, W. W. Orme, of Bloomington, and Antrim Campbell, of Springfield. The commissioners are empowered to examine Ex-Governor Matteson under oath, touching the validity of all claims that may be presented to them.

After the payment of the debts above noticed the claims for wood, are to be paid out of the earnings of the road. They amount to about sixty-eight thousand dollars.

The last payment provided for in the decree is one of sixty thousand dollars to Ex-Gov. Matteson.

The trustees are directed to give a bond for fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their trust.

☞ Capt. H. Clay Pate lectured in the Cooper Institute, New York, Wednesday evening, to about one hundred persons, in abuse of John Brown. It marks one of the radical contrasts between Northern and Southern society at this moment, that while this fellow is allowed publicly to outrage public opinion at the North, without molestation, any man at the South uttering opinions publicly or privately on the other side of the question, is lynched, tarred and feathered, and is lucky if he escapes alive.

☞ The President, it is said, will in all probability, press upon Congress the importance and necessity of passing a general bankrupt law. There are few subjects of more absolute importance to the commercial and trading interests of this country, and it is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to give it that attention which its magnitude deserves.

MISSOURI FINANCES.

Another Loan to Pay Interest—More aid to Railroads.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

For the second time, our State has had to make a temporary loan to meet the semi-annual interest on her bonds payable in New York. A week or so ago, the Fund Commissioners, W. H. Buffington, State Auditor, and A. W. Morrison, State Treasurer, made application to the State Bank of Missouri, in this city, for a loan of some $400,000, to meet the January interest, to be placed in New York by the 1st proximo. It was of course, supposed by them that this Bank, (being the supposed fiscal agent of the State, and having as a part of her capital stock a million of dollars belonging to the State) besides possessing other advantages not participated in by the other banks or money institutions) would take the loan with alacrity, for the honor as well as the profit to be derived therefrom. But, strangely enough, with the exception probably of offering to so far act as agent as to get the loan elsewhere, without assuming any responsibility in the matter, no proposition could be elicited from it: with its vast capital of three and a half millions, it could not furnish the money. The Fund Commissioners, thinking if the money had to be obtained from other sources, judged that they themselves were fully competent to the task of making the loan, without the State Bank's aid. They opened negotiations with the Boatmen's, and State Savings Association, which, though of much smaller capital than the State Bank, and of a class that were last winter stigmatized as Black Republican institutions, stepped forth to the relief of the State, and made the loan. The last half of it was completed yesterday, by the State Savings taking some $200,000 of it, the other half having been taken on Friday by the Boatmen's. The rate is 8 per ct. per annum, and 1½ prem. for Exchange. This was the rate of Exchange on the East a few days since, when negotiations were first commenced; but a decline, possibly temporary, has taken place of about ½ per ct. So that the loan is about equal to 11 per ct. per annum, something higher than most time bills are bought at. The notes we believe, are about 60 days, and are payable in this city.

[Legislative Correspondence.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 13th.

In reference to Railroads, I have nothing newer than that forwarded you last evening by telegraph. The Committee, I think, will report either, to-day or to-morrow, and relief will in some shape or other be afforded to the Roads. There have been so many propositions before the Committee, and the conflicting interests and views so great, that the same proposition scarcely held dominance for two consecutive days. As it stands now, I understand the basis of the bill to be the donation of two millions to the Pacific Road, one million to the Southwest Branch, one million to the Platte county Branch, and to pay the interest due on the Iron Mountain Road to January, 1861, and to release the North Missouri Road of all liabilities. It was proposed to give half a million to the Lexington extension of the North Missouri, but I believe the idea is relinquished of entertaining any new propositions.

Aid Tendered Virginia from the North.

The Schenectady *News* publishes the following letter from Gov. Wise, in reply to a tender of service from one of the military companies of Schenectady. It tells its own story:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, (VA.,) Nov. 25, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 22d inst. came duly to hand. In behalf the great State of which I am Chief, I desire to return to you my sincere thanks for your patriotic and generous offer, tendering in behalf of your gallant company your services to the Commonwealth, free of charge, in this her hour of need, when she is endangered by treasonable invasion from without, and servile insurrection within. Nothing is more grateful to me than to receive these assurances of sympathy and support from sister States, and especially from the Empire State, in whose gallant and patriotic military companies I have no doubt you bear an honorable rank.

Notwithstanding the fact that I have the utmost confidence that the sons of Virginia will be fully able to vindicate her exalted honor, still, in view of the incendiary and treasonable efforts of misguided and fanatical abolitionists, I deem it proper to accept your kind offer conditionally; that is to say, if I shall deem the danger threatening our beloved State of such a character that I shall require the aid of other troops than our own, I shall not hesitate instantly to inform you, and shall in such case expect your prompt attendance.

And thanking you for your kindness, I remain, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

ISAAC V. REAGLES, Esq., Captain Schenectady Continentals.

THE STEAMER BALTIMORE SUNK.—After considerable effort the Baltimore was got off the bar four miles below this city yesterday afternoon, and had proceeded as far as the head of Sawyer bend, going South, when she struck a log, which tore out a great portion of her bottom. She sunk almost instantly in about fourteen feet of water. It will be impossible to raise her. In a few days a wreck, similar to that of the Altona, near which she lies, will be all that is left of this favorite fast running packet. The machinery of the Baltimore can be saved.

Within three years the Cornelia, Altona, Reindeer, York State, and Baltimore, all Alton and St. Louis Packets, have been sunk. As the Baltimore was the only boat owned by the Packet Company, they are now without a boat. Whether the Company intends to continue operations, we are not advised.—*Alton Courier* 14th.

☞ The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes that paper as follows:

On Saturday, the celebrated imported horse, Young Barnton, died of lock-jaw, as we understand. He had wounded himself in some way, several days previous. This will be quite a loss to our lovers of fine stock.

There is in circulation, or rather there has been an attempt to circulate, many spurious bills on the banks of this State. These bills have, generally, been altered from ones to tens, and, in some instances, on banks which have no tens. Some of them are well executed, and will deceive an experienced person—others are done in a very bungling manner.

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STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 190 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap6 a673 1y

WORCESTER SAUCE.
MADE BY
E. P. DIXIE.
We recommend this Sauce to the attention of Hotels, Saloons, Eating Houses and Private Families, as equal to any imported, and at much less price, and believe that on trial it will be found to give entire satisfaction.
For sale in bbls., 1/2 bbls. and kegs, and in pint and half pint bottles, at wholesale and retail, by GOSS & HOAG,
no11b68-3m No. 63 North Clark street.

"THE JONES LAMP,"
Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 97 Cortland street, (second floor,) New York. J. P. Jones & Co.] N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" Burner. oc24-a794-6m

Press & Tribune.

SEA AND SHORE.

BY C. F. WEBB.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

The Sea is a stern old monarch,
Despotic as monarch may be;
And his vassals the Earth, from the time of his birth,
A tribute has paid to the Sea.
Stout pilots turn pale, when he sports with the Gale,
Tall ships bow their masts to plunge down,
If my monarch the Sea in a moment of glee
But noddeth his foam-crest crown.

The Earth is a sullen old Baron,
Morose as a Baron may be,
And he watcheth all day from his rock-towers gray,
For he feareth his lords the Sea.
His wealth is untold, great chests of red gold,
Lie hid in his treasure caves;
And my Baron's breast is ever at rest,
Though it bears a burden of graves.

Oh, the Sea is a cruel old monarch,
The Earth but a Baron to be;
But of precious souls more have been wrecked on shoals,
Than ever were lost on the Sea!

Raising Buildings in Chicago.

[From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Republican.]

Chicago was originally a swamp. When drained as much as its natural level would allow, the surface was not more than 12, or at most, 24 inches above standing water. At that time many parts of the city were perfect quagmires, and in wet seasons many times have we seen boards stuck up, chalked on them the significant warning "No bottom;" and it was woe to the unlucky teamster who chanced to disregard that warning, for generally his horses had to be dragged out by the neck. Some years ago the Common Council made the bold but wise resolve that they would raise the grade of the whole city. This has caused temporary inconvenience to all parties, a great loss to a few, and has compelled those who had erected good buildings, to raise them bodily from five to eight feet. The result has been most satisfactory. It has added indescribably to the beauty of the city; it has enabled them to carry out a system of thorough drainage; all the business streets are perfectly dry, and the health of the city has been improved immeasurably. So that by this one vast improvement, Chicago will become one of the most healthy and beautiful cities in the whole Union.

One of the most astonishing results of the alteration of the grade was the raising of large buildings, hotels and whole rows of brick and stone stores. The operation was at first looked upon with universal suspicion, and many watched for the buildings thus being raised to come tumbling down. The operation proved a perfect success, and in a short time immense buildings were seen stuck on stilts, and ascending higher every day, while at the same time business was carried on within as if nothing was occurring.

The *modus operandi* is simple but interesting. The foundation is laid bare; on each side of the walls trestle work of short stiff timbers, both outside and partition, is then erected, on which rest the ends of stout beams passed through the wall every three or four feet. Under the timbers on which these timbers rest, an immense number of jack screws are fixed, every four or five of which require the attention of a man. All being ready, the superintendent takes his stand at some central point, and by a signal, usually a shrill whistle, directs the movements of the men. He continues his whistle long enough for every man to turn each screw one complete round of the thread. Thus the building is raised at every point precisely at the same moment, and to the same extent. As the work progresses the trestle work is raised, and thus the operation proceeds till the required height is attained, when a new foundation is built, and the old building gradually rested upon it.

The greatest number of buildings raised at one time was the block belonging to Dr. Evans, on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph, there being no fewer than thirteen stores, three stories high, under which were fixed from twelve to fifteen hundred screws. It is probable that within the past eighteen months as much money has been spent in raising buildings in Chicago as would build up a moderate sized city, many having cost from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. And yet every such investment will pay a good interest from the rent of the basement.

Swimming for Women—The Swimming schools of Paris.

As many parents are wishing to know how girls can be taught the use of their limbs in the water, it may be interesting to know how the art is taught at Paris. The water is that of the Seine. This is the least agreeable circumstance in the case, as the water of the Seine is quite as unfragrant in the summer months as that of the Thames. Whether it is purified on entering the baths, I do not know. Let us hope it is. The bath is moored in the river, and the space occupied by water is 120 feet in length; a course long enough to afford room for all the exercises connected with swimming. A wooden platform three or four feet under water, reaches to about the middle of the width of the bath; this is for the use of children, and mere bathers who do not swim. The other half is of a considerable depth in the middle, admitting of practice in genuine diving. The dress is excellent for the purpose. It is made of a light woolen fabric, which does not absorb much water. The trowsers are loose, and fastened at the ankles. The upper dress, also loose, extends to the knee, and is belted round the waist; and close at the neck. It is just as decent a dress as English ladies used to wear when Bath was called "The Bath," and when wigged gentlemen and powdered ladies used to wade about in full trim, and chat in the water.

The first step in the process of teaching is to make the pupil understand how to keep on the surface, and how to sink to the bottom. Most people know that to spread out the limbs is to float, and to double one's self up is to sink; but it is not everybody who knows that the quickest way of going to the bottom is to raise the arms above the head. This is precisely what women do when they fall out of a boat, or find themselves overboard in a shipwreck. Up go their arms in their terror; and down they go to the bottom like a shot. This is the action used by divers, who want to reach that point by the shortest way.

From the ceiling of the Paris bath hangs a rope, which travels along on a sort of crane. Where this rope touches the water a broad belt is attached to it. The belt is fastened easily about the pupil's waist, supporting her in the water, and leaving her at liberty to learn the action of the limbs in swimming. She is made perfect in these, and must then try her powers without support. To render her safe and preclude fear, the instructor, (who is a master and not a mistress) walks along the edge, just before her, holding a pole within her reach, which she can grasp in an instant if fatigued or alarmed. It does not follow that we must have masters in England. The art is taught all along the rivers of Germany, and invariably by women in the women's baths. In that case the dress is less elaborate, and there is more freedom and simplicity in the practice. It is a remarkable sight when the master is followed by 10 or 20 pupils, his pole reminding one of the magnet which brings swans or fishes to the bread in a basin of water, in the old fashioned toy which astonishes children. The second pupil has a hand on the shoulder of the first, and swims with the other three limbs; the third on the shoulder of the second; and so on, looking like a shoal of mermaids.

When so thoroughly at ease to amuse themselves for a long time in the water, the ladies sometimes grow hungry; and then is seen another remarkable sight, not quite so pretty. They rush from the bath to a confectioner's shop, which opens upon it, and may be seen presently swimming with one hand, and with the other eating their lunch, completely at ease.

After learning the art in fresh water, it is very easy to swim in the sea, from the density of the water, and scarcely possible to sink. A woman who knows how to float is safe for many hours in the sea, as far as keeping on the surface is concerned. Among breakers or sharks, or in extreme cold, the peril is not of drowning simply. The simple peril of drowning might be reduced to something very small if everybody could swim.—*Once a Week.*

The Liability of Express Carriers.

[From the Pittsburg Journal.]

A case of considerable interest in which the Adams Express Company were the defendants, was tried in the Court of Cumberland County, Pa., last week. An action was brought against the Company for a non-performance of their contract as "common carriers," originated as follows: In the summer of 1858, Commissioners were duly appointed to receive plans and specifications for the Touro Alms House, in the city of New Orleans, La., and advertised therefor, offering a premium of five hundred dollars for the plan that should prove most acceptable, and be adopted. Upon this proposal, Dr. Egbert, of Mount Holly Springs, in that county, prepared plans, drawings and specifications, for the above building, and in the month of October left the box containing them with Mr. Loudon, Express Agent in Carlisle, to be forwarded to New Orleans, *pre-paying* the charge thereon, amounting to three dollars and fifty cents. The box was not delivered to the Commissioners in time to compete for the premium, and, on inquiry, it turned out that the package had been duly received by the agent of the Express Company in New Orleans and was tendered the Commissioners upon payment of the Express charges, which they were not authorized to advance—the Express charges by the negligence of the Company's agent at Baltimore, not having been marked paid on the way-bill, which the agent at New Orleans received. Owing to this negligence the box was not delivered, and the plaintiff claimed damages therefor, the receipt from Loudon showing that the contents of the box were valued at five hundred dollars by Dr. Egbert, and for not delivering the same this action was brought. The defense maintained that the plan would not have been accepted, as it was unsuited to the climate, and was worthless on that account, even if it had been delivered to the committee in time for their action, and that they were liable for nominal damages only. The jury found for plaintiff three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

MORE AFRICANS COMING.—The Sea Coast (Miss.) *Democrat* of the 7th inst., under the head of "Good News," has the following:

We learn from good authority that a cargo of African Slaves is expected in Ship Island Harbor the latter part of the present month. They will, if they arrive safe, be landed without any attempt at secrecy; the consignees trusting to the sentiment predominant in Mississippi as to the necessity of increasing the number of laborers, for a triumphant acquittal, in the event of a Government prosecution. We wish the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise much success in their patriotic and humane undertaking. No doubt the Africans themselves will prove grateful and diligent when they find how kind their new owners will treat them, compared with their former savage, pagan masters.

—The new volume of the Atlantic Monthly will contain a romance by Dr. Holmes, called "The Professor's Story."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Smiles, the author of the Life of George Stephenson, is engaged in writing a life of James Watt.

—Street Railroads are proposed, opposed and discussed generally in the Memphis City Council.

—Miss Evans, the authoress of Adam Bede, is engaged on a new novel, to be published like Adam Bede, by the Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh.

—Kamehameha IV., King of the Hawaiian Islands, has abdicated in favor of his son. He was moved to this by the popular dissatisfaction at his shooting his Secretary, from motives of jealousy.

—When Dr. Lucas, a very unpopular man, ventured a speech in the Irish Parliament, and failed altogether, Grattan said, "He rose without a friend and sat down without an enemy."

—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have in press two volumes of speeches, orations, and arguments, by the late Rufus Choate, with a memoir of his life by Professor Brown, of Dartmouth College.

—A London female pickpocket stole five sovereigns. The police appearing, she swallowed two. Two days after she died, her body was opened and the money found in her intestines and returned to the owner by penny post.

—Margaret Fox, one of the Rochester rappers, has published a card, the gist of which is: I have for many years been a stranger to all spiritual affairs, and have never had any acquaintance with these spiritual mediums, or with the followers of that subject. I have never associated with any of them, either the mediums or spiritualists.

—Gentleman George, as Barrett, the actor, —once manager of the Broadway and other theatres—used to be called, is living in Philadelphia, with four or five children, in a state of destitution.

PRICES OF NEGROES.—The Franklin (Tenn.) *Review* of Thursday, says:

At a sale of negroes in this town on Monday, the following prices were obtained: Surry, aged 18, $1,635; Margret, 16, and infant, $1,670; Amanda, 9, $1,120; and Alice, 11, $1,100. Several others were sold at about the same figures.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT STORY
BY
HARRY HAZEL,
IN THE
NEW YORK WEEKLY,
(The best story paper published,)
ENTITLED
THE WEST POINT CADET;
Or,
The Young Officer's Bride.
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.
Will be commenced in the
NEW YORK WEEKLY,
Ready on Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1859.
For sale by every News Agent throughout the United States and Canada.
PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY!!!
de14-b526-3t

FLEET & WALMSLEY,
MAKE LADIES' DRESSES,
MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS,
MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING.
They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make to your entire satisfaction, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as
HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GOLVES AND MITTENS,
Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be undersold.
Also—An assortment of Wools, German Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful
"Nursery Basket."
☞ Ladies, we solicit your patronage at
206 STATE STREET.
MRS. M. S. FLEET. [no23-b119-1m] MRS. E. WALMSLEY.

THE CATAMENIAL BANDAGE, FOR LADIES' USE.
This is the most convenient article ever invented, and is looked upon by Physicians who have studied the physiological peculiarities of the sex, as a cleanly, healthy and convenient instrument. To ladies, traveling and boarding, it is invaluable by its promoting health and comfort. The usefulness and advantage of this invention are shown in [illegible] advertisement, and our experience in business [illegible] has induced the inventors to allow us particular advantage in disposing of them.
Ladies, please call and examine, then judge of their utility.
MRS. FLEET & WALMSLEY
Are the authorized agents, at the
Ladies' & Children's Furnishing Store,
no23-b120-1m] 206 STATE STREET.

VEGETABLES FROM TREMONT HOUSE GARDEN,
FOR SALE
At Retail at Wholesale Prices,
At the Stone Building, in the alley, first door east of Tiffany's Livery Stable, and 2nd door from State street, between State and Dearborn streets.
500 bushels on, yellow Bal. Onions,
6000 choice heads Cabbage,
6000 lbs sweet quality Boston Marrowfat Squash,
200 bushels Turnip Beets,
300 bushels Blood Beets,
200 bushels Orange Carrots,
300 bushels Parsnips,
400 dozen best quality Celery,
500 dozen Salsify, or Oyster Plant.
All of the above Vegetables are of the finest and best quality, and will be sent to any part of the city free of charge. de13 b516 3m

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTER,
28 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " " " "
2000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
200 " " Juniata—assorted.
200 " " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin, Bussets and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au4 a364-1y

THE METALIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Conical Volute Steel Car-Springs.
With increased capital and facilities, and ability to meet all orders promptly, this Company respectfully invite the attention of Railroad Managers, Car and Engine builders, and others interested in Railroad Machinery to Room up, to these Springs, and the improvement in their application.
Orders and Correspondence Solicited.
CHAS. D. GIBSON, C. PALMER, R. VOSE,
Treasurer, President, Secretary.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.
☞ Have all sizes on hand. de14-b524-1y

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
ERNST PRUSSING,
No. 60 South Clark street.
Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted.
I shall pay particular attention to the
Exchange of Goods for Real Estate.
To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire proof buildings. Please call and examine my list. de12-b6w

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse,
59........WASHINGTON STREET.........59
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved credit. Also is supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
L. DODGE, Treasurer.

THE FAVORITE BRANDS
—OF—
IMPORTED ALE AND PORTER,
PURE NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES,
AND BRANDIES,
For Invalids, can be had at
CALM BROTHERS',
Family Provision Store, 222 Randolph street.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND ROSIN. Also, Grease and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. B. WINCHESTER, 31 Kinzie street

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT of
Boots and Shoes
—AT—
NO. 180.....................LAKE STREET.....................NO. 180
Owing to the great success attending our late sale we shall continue the sale for
Thirty Days Longer,
With still greater reduction in prices, as the goods
MUST BE SOLD
To close the Consignment, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Now is the time to procure your winter supplies at prices suited to the times.
Call early and you will be best served.
de14-1w E. E. BARBOUR, 180 Lake street.

Strangers and Citizens
REQUIRING
GIFTS AND PRESENTS,

HOLIDAY GOODS.	Dressing & Traveling Cases, Rich Hair Pins, Shell Combs, Shell Combs, Rich and Beautiful Fans, Elegant Pocket Knives, Carved Pearl Card Cases, Carved Pearl Port Monaies, Furnished Traveling Bags, PEARL SOUVENIR
HOLIDAY GOODS.	Purses, Brushes, Combs, Shell Snuff Boxes, Inlaid, Fine Soaps, Hair Dyes, Hair Oils, Shell Cigar Cases, Inlaid, PORTFOLIOS, Furnished, LADIES' WORK BOXES, Ladies' Bags and Port Monaies,
HOLIDAY GOODS.	Rich and Elegant Garters, JEWELRY CASKETS, GOLD PENCILS, Beautiful Cabas, TOILET POWDER, ROUGE, PERFUMERY, SCISSORS, RAISORS, SHAWL PINS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c., &c., &c., &c.
HOLIDAY GOODS.	SHOULD GO TO J. D. Park's *Bazaar of Fancy,* No. 124 LAKE STREET.

TO AVOID THE RUSH Parties should select their
Christmas Presents,
—AND—
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS,
Among the endless variety at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR,
May be had
WRITING DESKS
In Mahogany and Walnut; Brass Bound and Inlaid with Pearl.
WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES,
ANTIQUE TOILET BOTTLES, with Silver and Plated Fittings, with Fancy Bottles.
WORK STANDS, WATCH STANDS, PERFUMERY BOTTLES, &c., &c.
Call and see at the
CHICAGO VARIETY STORE.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—
The highest market price in
Cash Paid for Rags
—AT THE—
RAG WAREHOUSE,
245 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
(Between Franklin and Market Sts.)
W. D. MILLER.
Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Paper, Binders shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled sheets, Metals, &c.
[se23-a526-3m]

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.
[mh18]

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,
NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought in this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the
Western Trade.
[au10-a346-6m]

WINDLE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT, for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
It is a purely VEGETABLE COMPOUND, and can be relied on as being a certain and speedy remedy for all of the above affections.
CONSUMPTION,
That dreadful scourge of the land, is yearly taking off thousands of our people. This might in a great measure be saved, or, were a right attended to, in season, therefore checking the evil at once, before the foundation has been laid for a lifetime of misery.
WINDLE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT
Is pleasant to the taste, and free from those nauseating effects which generally attend after taking most of the medicines of the day.
For sale at the Principal Depot, No. 141 State street, Chicago, Ill. JOHN B. WINDLE.
☞ Post Office Box 2343. de13 a1w

OPENED THIS DAY.—The Toilet Emporium,
37 South Clark Street,
For the introduction amongst the families of Chicago of the
GLYCERINE HOUSEHOLD AND TOILET SOAPS,
Exhibited at the United States Fair in September last, by Hayward, Blomfield & Co., Also, for the sale of Burning Oils and Fluids, Candles, Lamps, &c. Toilet articles of every variety, including new and choice Perfumes.
The above articles of warranted quality at the lowest remunerative prices for cash.
de13-b514-1w HAYWARD, BLOMFIELD & CO.,

USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND Amusing
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
For young and old such as fine Gold and Silver Spectacles, fitted with the best Crystal glasses; superior Achromatic Opera Glasses, Single and Compound Microscopes, Telescopes, Spy Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Galvanic Batteries, Polyramas, Magic Lanterns and Slides, and other Optical [illegible] for inspection and sale at LOUIS N. URE Optical Establishment, 79 South Clark street, opposite the Court House. ☞ Silver Medals awarded to his goods at the National Fair, Chicago, and State Fair, Freeport, Ill.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD, and its Connections.
1859-60.......Fast Freight Line.......1859-60
On and after MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 12th, 1859, this Company, with its Eastern Connections, will run an Express Freight train to all Eastern competing points and make better time than has ever been made by either route from Chicago.
☞ Dressed Hogs and all perishable property will receive particular attention. We say to our customers and the public generally try us ON TIME, and at Regular Rates. Freights as low as by other lines.
J. NOTTINGHAM, General Freight Agent.
Office No. 53 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. de12-b9 6-1m

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.
I am prepared to take FREIGHT for New York and Boston at LOWEST RAILROAD RATES, and deliver in as quick time as by other line. Mark Packages "VALENTINE EXPRESS."
And deliver to Michigan Southern Freight Depot, corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. For rates, Contracts, &c., apply to F. A. CHAPMAN, Agent,
oc13 b610 1m 34 Dearborn street.

NOTICE TO PROVISION DEALERS.
J. G. LAW & CO.,
Of Chicago, Ill., take this method of informing the trade that they have just completed the extensive improvements to their
Slaughtering and Packing House,
Formerly owned by Moore, Severns & Co., of this city, and are now ready to receive orders for any amount that may be desired either of Beef or Pork. The capacity of this house are such that they will be able to slaughter and pack each kind per day, 300 head of cattle and 800 head of Hogs.
All work warranted to be put up in [illegible]. Being determined to adhere strictly to the Commission business in packing, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.
John Start is their legally authorized agent for the transaction of any and all business connected with the commission and any arrangements made with him will be duly honored.
SAM'L FAVORITE, J. G. LAW,
Dayton, Indiana. Chicago, Illinois.
se13 a548 6m

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For hot or cold dishes, and every culinary preparation requiring a relish; recommended by the London Lancet as "a great aid to digestion," and indispensable for the dinner table. Made from the original receipt of the late Alexis Soyer, only by Crosse & Blackwell, (Her Majesty's Purveyors,) London. Sold by all Grocers. Sole Agents for the United States—G. G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street, New York, BRAY & HAYES 24 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale in Chicago by HODGES & CO., Grocers, State street.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the Green Bay road, Prairie Road running northward from the intersection of North Clark and Wells streets through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Cemetery Station.
For further particulars inquire at the office of the company, No. 26 Clark street.

TOILET GOODS, COMBS BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, and everything found in first-class Drug Store, for sale by STEBBINS & CHAMPION, 126 Clark street, cor. Madison.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to execute orders for superior articles of new milled flour. Goods warranted and delivered in any free of charge. STEVENS & HORTON, 161 and 163 W. Lake st.

NEW YORK PROT. EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, TRACTS, CHURCH ALMANACS, &c.
DEPOSITORY No. 58 Franklin street, corner of Lasalle street, Chicago.
REV. EDMUND B. TUTTLE, Agt.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
C. J. L. Dunham, Cashier. Geo. McWilliams, President.
Organized under the General Banking Law. The Oldest Banking House in Northern Wisconsin.
Refers to Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New York; H. Bumly & Co., Metropolitan, L. A. Bench & Co., Northwestern Loan and Trust Company. [illegible]

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
Wisconsin.
S. E. Lounsbury, Cashier..........A. G. RUGGLES, Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. se8-ly

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections received and promptly remitted property in [illegible] current exchange only. Established in January, 1856.
Refers to—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York. ocl4dm

B. W. PHILLIPS,
BANKER,
No. 2 Clark Street, (Lomax's Building,) Chicago, Ill.
Buys Bank and Time Drafts on Eastern Cities, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver. Sells Eastern and Foreign Exchange, Specie, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Bank Notes, and makes collections on all accessible points. oc13-b586

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co.; F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. JOHN C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank at the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
B. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

COOK & SARGENT, DAVENPORT, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Parker, Florence, Nebraska Territory. Dealers in Exchange. Make Collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought, sold and located. Particular attention given to the payment of taxes. Attorneys at Law.—COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa. E. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.

BALDWIN & DODGE,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS.
Council Bluffs, Iowa City.
Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold on Commission. Land Warrants located at $[illegible] per 160 acres, and 2 1/2 per acre Land Offices. All their Commissions are guaranteed.
References—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., President Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis.
JOHN T. DODGE. S. M. BALDWIN.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh27-ly a879

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDARD I. TINKHAM. [je23, '59] JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, Moline, Illinois.
DENNIS C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
References—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Watts Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Buckee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Scott & Co., St. Louis, Mo. July

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. [illegible]
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Chicago, (Indiana) F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. je20-ly

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors. Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe. Letters of Credit issued to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchanges on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds and mortgages negotiated. Western, State, County, City, or Railroad Bonds negotiated abroad.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. ALEX. EILERS. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Correspondents will rely on prompt returns and early advices of notary marked. Accounts of Bankers solicited.
Reference, by permission, to Flint & Wheeler, Chicago; Barnes Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Hoyt & Dean, Pleasant Peril, [illegible]; Union Bank, New York; W. T. Gilman, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York,
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to the Negotiation of Western Securities.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. ocl4 a548 6m

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Cook & Co., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS,
No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
State Bonds for Banking purposes and Railroad Stocks of every description bought and sold in the New York market by Telegraph. Quotations received daily.
Illinois Central Land Bonds purchased and delivered at New York rates, adding Commission. jy29wtt
F. G. SALTONSTALL. E. I. TINKHAM. J. G. AMBLER.

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Refers to—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe13

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LOW WATER DETECTOR,
FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.
ASHCROFT'S PATENT.
SIMPLE,
SURE,
EFFECTIVE.
Dependent upon no Valves, Cock, or Float, Pump or other contrivance liable to get out of order.
Over 1,300 have been put up in New England within the past year.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
235 Lake street, Chicago,
Sole Agents for the West. se8-a680-6m

TINNER'S STOCK.
We have a full supply of
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC,
Copper and Metals Generally,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer,
45......*Wabash Avenue, Chicago*......45

CLEVELAND BOILER PLATE COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hammer Welded Boiler Iron,
LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOX PLATES,
PROPELLER BLADES, &c., &c,
FROM LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.
☞ Works on Lake Shore, near Wason's Car Factory. Office in Guest's Block. SAM'L L. MATHER,
jy4 6m d729 Prest. and Treasurer.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
au8-ly

LEAD PIPE—300 Rolls assorted sizes.
SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD.
oc21-a600 3m Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Plumbing.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
for which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers as heretofore.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA.
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Figured per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per point. se10-ly-a605

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....84
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with lowest at every article in the Gas, Steam, Fitting and Plumbing Business. In Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Wholesale Houses.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement that has engaged the attention of the public, and is [illegible] the cost of Boots and Shoes, by obviating the necessity of [illegible] the toes, which is the source of much annoyance [illegible] to this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP,"
[illegible]
We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. [illegible]
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.,
46 and 48 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is specially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. au25-d1-1y

1859 Fall Trade. 1859
We are in receipt of our usual Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,
TO WHICH;
The Attention of the Trade is Invited.
Barrett, King & Co.
No. 37..................LAKE STREET..................No. 37
au18

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Beaver Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. au9

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER
Warehouse.
BUHL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.,
33 - - - Lake Street. - - - 33
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made
BOOTS AND SHOES.
suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only to cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices.
se27-a856-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to the
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-ly-536
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
my3-ly-2183 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patent Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip boots and shoes, of which we have a full stock.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of the Patent Right and for the States of [illegible] and Iowa, and will sell the right of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the agents for the sale of the Town and County Rights issued for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentee, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly. ap3 ly

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
30 hhds Muscovado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Government Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jones Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
125 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
100 boxes Layer Raisins,
375 do M. R. do
50 hf bxs do do
250 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
100 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
au9-ly 153 South Water Street.

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS.—The subscriber having enlarged their facilities for manufacturing, and are now prepared to fill all orders to supply the increasing demand, [illegible] of all the styles of
PLOWS AND BREAKERS
[illegible]
DEERE & CO.,
Moline, Ill., October 1st, 1859.

FOR SALE—PACKING BARRELS, City Made, constantly on hand. Also, LARD
Kegs and Half Barrels.
By C. H. SEAVERNS, No. 184 Clark street; and GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 73 S. Dearborn street.

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to assess the damages and recompense [illegible]
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, } Commissioners.
S. O. HIGGINSON,
Chicago, December [illegible], 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible]
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, } Commissioners.
W. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, December 14th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible]
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, } Commissioners.
S. O. HIGGINSON,
Chicago, December 12th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible]
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, } Commissioners.
W. W. THOMAS,
Chicago, December 12th, 1859.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the south side of Illinois street, from Wells street to Market st., in the North Division, [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On both side of Lincoln street from Larrabee street to Halsted st., in the North Division, [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
[illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On [illegible] Harrison street, in the West Division [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: on the West side of Wood street, [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
[illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
[illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
[illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the East side of Canal street, from Taylor Street to [illegible], in the West Division, [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:— On the South side of Washington street, [illegible]
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

CITY OF CHICAGO.
City Collector's Office, Nov. 29, 1859.
Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:
Warrant 468, West.—For sidewalk on east side of Reuben or Linde street, from Madison street to Jackson street.
Warrant 469, West.—For sidewalk on both sides of Madison street, from South Western Plank Road to City Limits.
Warrant 470, West.—For planking and covering the alley in [illegible], School Section Addition.
All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said Warrants at my office, or the amount will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of said Warrants. A. J. G. [illegible],
City Collector.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, [illegible] at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] of December, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.
G. M. GRAY,
Supt. Special Assessments and Commissioner.
Chicago, December 12th, 1859.

MASTER SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. [illegible]
[illegible]
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, December 9th, 1859.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustee.
Dated, Nov. 28

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, December 12th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
W. T. BURGESS, Trustee.
J. G. [illegible], Atty.
Dated Nov. 28, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
LYMAN BAIRD, Plff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
[illegible]
Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible]
[illegible]
W. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Atty.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee named in a Deed of Trust [illegible]
[illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, November 28, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. W. Coonley, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible]
[illegible]
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
WM. T. BURGESS, Pl'ff's Atty.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—[illegible] Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 15, 1859.

The printers made sad work with the money article in our last issue, but it is hardly worth while now to correct the blunders.

To-day the supply of currency was considerably improved and exchange was therefore held more firmly. The two principal causes were that less activity was felt in the pork trade, and merchants and others have been drawing down their balances and investing them in exchange in anticipation of higher rates. Parties having notes to pay on the first of January have purchased in advance, expecting to save a pretty fair interest on the higher rates which it is believed will then rule the market. Purchasing rates to-day were ¼@½; selling 1 per cent with increased firmness.

We hear that within the last few days such was the scarcity of currency along the Illinois River, that buyers there have issued Nebraska currency indorsed by parties of known responsibility. The experiment is a dangerous one, and our advice is that "Nebraska" be retired at once.

Money for every other purpose but pork or produce operations is extremely close. Our advices, however, from every part of the West report a more cheerful feeling in business circles. The amount of money distributed within the last few months for grain, beef, pork and other products is immense, and is beginning to inspire well grounded confidence for the future. What is specially encouraging is the fact that it is carefully applied to the payment of debts. It is believed that liquidation has never before been so rapid and general at the West. We hope every reader of the Press and Tribune who owes a dollar will adhere rigidly to the debt-paying policy till every obligation is effectually "wiped out." We want to see the day when the East will be obliged to pay the West in coin or its equivalent for the products of our teeming prairies, and not in notes long "past due." With a firm adherence to the policy so successfully pursued for the past eighteen months, the West will soon achieve an independent financial position, and be ready to enter upon a new career of prosperity and progress.

New York.—Money in New York is easy for first class time paper at seven per cent. Much lower rates prevail for call loans. Last week's bank statement gave the following results:

	Dec. 11, 1858.	Dec. 10, 1859.	Dec. 3, 1859.
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanged	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Grand Trunk Railroad Co.—Traffic statement for week ending November 26, 1859:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	40,429 74
Parcels, Mails, &c., &c.	2,773 46
	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	47,141 43
Increase	$15,041 36

Receipts of St. Thomas Branch not included in this return.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 15, 1859.

The receipts during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Hogs No.	D. L. Hogs No.	Cattle No.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day, foot up about 4,000. Dressed Hogs opened firmer, and for heavy lots a slight advance on yesterday was paid; but in the afternoon the market was unmistakably dull, and nothing but the falling off in the supply which took place prevented a decline. Choice lots of heavy Hogs were sold as high as $6.10, but the great bulk of the sales were at a range of $5.00@5.75—the latter figure for lots over 200 lbs. Live Hogs were steady—the range of prices being $4.25@5.15 gross.

In Provisions the market is very quiet. A lot of 600 bbls heavy city Mess Pork were sold at $15—which is a decline of 50c on previous sales. Dry Salted Meats are inactive, and all we have to report is 1,000 Sides at 7¼c packed. There is, however, a good demand for Green Meats, and the market is firm. We report to-day sales of 5,000 pcs Hams, at 7¼@7¾ and 7¼c. There is a fair inquiry for Lard, and the market is nominal at 10c. A city packer sold 100 kegs Leaf at 10¼c. Tallow is in good request and firm at 10@10½c.

The Flour market was dull and inactive, with limited sales of good Spring extras at $4.60, and choice at $4.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged—the sales of No. 2 Spring ranging from 90@91c in store. A small lot of No. 2 Red Winter was sold at 95c in store. Corn advanced 1c, with sales at 44c for No. 1 in store, and 40c for Rejected. Oats in good demand and firm at 65@66c for No. 1 and Canal in store, and 67c delivered at the Cincinnati cars. Rye scarce and in good demand at 77@78c. Barley firm at 56c for No. 1 in store.

Suspension.—The suspension of Messrs. Van Brunt and Watrous, extensive pork packers and dealers, here and in New York, was currently reported to-day. As they have operated but little here this season, it created no alarm.

Milwaukee—Dec. 14.—The Sentinel of this morning says:

The prevalence of dull markets at the East has given our wheat market a dull aspect for several days past, and to-day No. 1 Spring declined ½@1c and Extra Club about 2 cents, the supply being on the increase. Sales were made at 94@94½c for No. 1, 96@97c for Club, and 98c for Extra. There was also a heavy feeling in flour, and prices receded 10@12½c. Sales were confined to a few hundred barrels of Spring Extra at $4.25@4.50 for common to good brands. Not much done in other articles, excepting pork, the transactions in which are reported below.

New York—Dec. 12.—Receipts, 17,260 brls flour; 6,437 bu wheat; 23,100 bu oats; 300 bu rye; 26,340 bu barley; 1,704 pkgs beef; 405 pkgs pork.

The Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were the largest on record, the number actually received being [illegible] ... [illegible]

	1859.	1858.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total packing at these places last season, was as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

[illegible] a decline is noted—[illegible] being the rates obtained.—[Ills., Dec. 14th.

PEORIA, ILL.

The receipts of hogs, both live and dressed, are increasing; but, under the influence of advices from abroad, prices are tending downward. We quote live hogs to-day at $4.00@4.25 gross, and dressed hogs at $5.30 for 200 pound average, $5.25 for [illegible] up to 200, and $5 for [illegible] up to 200 lbs.—[Transcript, 14th.

WARSAW, ILL.

The number of hogs slaughtered and packed in this city, at the packing house of M. T. Hunt, is between 4,000 and 4,500. The prices now offered range from $4 to $4, according to quality. Some few dressed hogs brought in by farmers have been packed by retail merchants for home trade. It is at present anticipated that about 10,000 hogs will be packed in Warsaw this season. The increase over former years is attributed to the facilities of transportation afforded by the Mississippi & Wabash Railroad.—[Bulletin, 14th.

ALTON, ILL.

Hogs.—Yesterday was another busy day at the packing houses here. Over 700 were put in the barrels, and a large number were left over. Prices run from $5 to $5.40 and $5.50 for good to very good. Several hundred went down to St. Louis on the boats—one man refusing $5.80 here for a lot.—[Courier, 14th.

TOLEDO.

The opening of our railroad receipts of Dressed Hogs this season, is included in the present week—and are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Pounds.
By Mich. Sou. Road	[illegible]
By Toledo & Wabash Road	[illegible]
By Dayton & Mich. Road	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

By C & T Railroad	[illegible]
By D & M Railroad	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Receipts by railroad to-day [illegible] lbs., besides liberal receipts from teams. Our market is firm and active; sales at [illegible] for good weights; range [illegible]. Advices from Cincinnati to-day represented the market there as firmer. Bishop & Trowbridge have already packed upward of 2,500, mostly of their own slaughtering. Messrs. Kelsey & Tree have packed about 500. Outside of these [illegible] little business has yet been done. Most of the [illegible] hands have been for shipment East or South.—[Blade, 14th.

MILWAUKEE.

The hog market closes extremely dull at a decline of 15@20c. The receipts to-day were reported at 1,919 head and the fact that packers all had a large supply on hand, coupled with the report of a decline at Chicago and drooping markets at other points, quite checked the speculative spirit that has been rampant for some weeks past, and this afternoon packers would not take outside of $5.65 except for extra heavy lots. The sales exhibit a good deal of irregularity, and those at the outside figures can hardly be taken as a criterion of the market. [illegible] several lots, amounting in all to some 700 head, [illegible] but the parties who bought them were out of the market this afternoon. The total receipts up to date, including live and dressed, are [illegible] head.—[Sentinel, 15th.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Hogs—Receipts 500 head and the market more active. Sales of Dressed Hogs [illegible], dividing on 200 lbs.—[Evening Journal, 13th.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 15, 1859.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,059 brls. Market dull. Sales were: 300 brls "North Star" Spring extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Farmer's" (Dixon) do at $4.60 del.; 100 brls choice Spring Extra at $4.75 del.; 50 brls "Elk River" do on p. t.; 50 brls Michigan White Winter at $5.50 del.; 55 brls Super at $3.75.

WHEAT—Receipts, 14,506 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 300 bu No. 2 Red at 95c in store; 500 bu No. 1 Spring at 94c on track; 2,500 bu No. 2 Spring at 90c in store; 700 bu do at 90½c in store; 1000 bu do at 90¾c in store; 2000 bu do at 91c in store; 50 bu Rejected at 80c delivered.

CORN—Receipts, 7,873 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 2000 bu No. 1 at 44c in store; 2000 bu do at 47c del; 190 bags sample at 46c del.; 500 bu Rejected at 40c in store; 500 bu Ear at 38c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 4255 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 500 bu No. 1 at 35c in store; 1700 bu Canal at 36c in store; 3000 bu do at 37c del.; 500 bu do in bags at 38c on track.

RYE—Scarce and in active demand at 77@78c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 800 bu. Sale of 500 bu No. 1 at 56c in store.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 21@21½c.

ALCOHOL—10 brls at 42c.

SEEDS—Receipts, 6,096 lbs. 55 bags choice Timothy at $2.10 on track; 5 bags common at $2.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 1,656. Market opened more active at yesterday's prices, but closed dull. Sales were:

25 Hogs averaging [illegible] lbs at		5.75
[illegible]		5.60
[illegible]		6.10
[illegible]		6.00
[illegible]		5.87½
[illegible]		5.75
[illegible]	at [illegible], and $5.75, dividing on 180 and 200	
[illegible]	at [illegible] $5.70, dividing on [illegible]	
[illegible]	at [illegible] and $5.75 dividing [illegible] 150 and 200	
[illegible]	at [illegible] $5.75 dividing on 200 lbs.	
[illegible]	at [illegible] and $5.75, dividing on 150 and 200	
[illegible]	at [illegible] and $5.75, dividing on 180 and 200	

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and lower for Mess Pork. Sales were:—600 brls heavy city packed at $15 00, present delivery. Cut Meats quiet. Sales were:—1000 pcs Dry Salted Sides at 7¼c packed. Good inquiry for Green Meats. Sales were:—1,000 pcs Hams at 7¼c; 2,000 pcs do at 7¾c; 2,000 pcs do at 7¼c.

LARD—Quiet and nominal at 10c. 100 pkgs Keg Lard sold at 10¼c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Green, 5@5¼c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Dry Flint, 12½@13½c.

POTATOES—400 bu prime Neshannocks at 47c del.

POULTRY—In good supply. Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—In good demand at 16@17c.

BUTTER—Dull at 11@13c for Firkin, and 14@17c for Dairy.

COOPERAGE—400 Pork Barrels at 75c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 58 cars hogs and 19 cars cattle. The market for hogs to-day was steady, at about yesterday's prices. Cattle were without change.

The sales to-day at Sherman's were:

[illegible]

The following sales were made at the Southern Yard:

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

St. Louis, Dec. 15.

Hogs—Sales were 880, ranging $5 to $6.25 for light to heavy; 600 averaging 230 lbs at $6.25; 200 at $6@6.25; 300 averaging 175 lbs at [illegible].

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.

Hogs dull. Sales 1,500 at $5.40@$6.00. Receipts to-day, 23,000. Provisions unsettled and lower.

Foreign Markets.

Per Nova Scotian.] Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Cotton Market—Sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for three days, 19,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and for export. At the close there was but little inquiry, and prices were rather weak, although nominally without change.

State of Trade in Manchester.—The Manchester market was favorable, and the market closed firm at the highest prices for goods and yarns.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote corn dull and declined [illegible].

Grain—Wheat dull and declined 1@2d. Sales of red at [illegible]; white [illegible]. Corn quiet and declined 1s per quarter.

Produce Market—Pot ashes quiet at [illegible]; Pearls dull at [illegible]. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spirits of Turpentine steady at [illegible].

London Markets—Flour—Very dull.

Grain—Wheat declined 1@2d. Corn declined 1@2d.

Sugar—Steady.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.] New York, Dec. 15, 1859.

Flour—Dull and 5c lower; sales [illegible]

Montreal Market.

[By Telegraph.] Montreal, Dec. 15.

Flour—Market inactive but firm. [illegible]

Ashes—Unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 15.

The Last of the Season.—The propeller Michigan, Capt. Hopkins, of the Northern Transportation Co., arrived this morning from Ogdensburgh, with a cargo of iron and salt. The Michigan is probably the last propeller of the season from the lower, an honor which she enjoyed last season as well. She left Ogdensburgh on the 28th ult., passed Detroit on the 6th inst., and came through the straits last Saturday. She reports considerable ice in the straits, and had to break her way in some places.

Arrived at Oswego from Chicago, Dec 13.—Schr L. B. Crocker.

Complete Close of Navigation of the Lower Lakes—The Cleveland Review of Saturday, says: "The propeller Elmira, Capt. Travers, came into port yesterday afternoon, having failed to effect a passage to Toledo, whither she was bound from Dunkirk. Capt. T. reports meeting the ice off or not far from the lower end of South Pass or Put In-Bay Island, and from that point it extended as far as the eye could reach to westward and northward. Where he met it the thickness was from one to one and a half inches.

The Steamboat Milwaukee—[illegible]

The Lake Superior Fleet.—The Detroit Tribune learns that the propeller Mineral Rock reached Ontonagon on the 5th, where she will remain until the opening of navigation in the Spring. All the Lake Superior fleet, after a prosperous season, have now got safely into winter quarters.

☞ The propeller Racine started for Chicago yesterday. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—First Session.

Washington, Dec. 15.

Senate.—The Vice-President announced that the Special Committee, under Mr. Mason's resolution, to inquire into the circumstances attending the invasion of Harper's Ferry, had been appointed. The Committee, consists of Messrs. Mason, Davis, Collamer, Fitch and Doolittle.

Mr. Pugh submitted a resolution, which lies over, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act for the organization of the Territorial Government of New Mexico and Utah as requires that all laws passed by the Territories shall be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection.

Mr. Mallory, of Fla., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate and increase the pay of the navy.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

On the first ballot there was no choice. The second ballot resulted in the election of the Rev. Dr. Gurley, who received 35 votes out of 50.

Several petitions were presented, when the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

House.—Mr. Vallandingham remarked that the courtesy he extended to others, at all times, he was resolved to exact for himself at every hazard, and therefore, last evening, he had the right to expect the courtesy of an adjournment, as he did not then wish to address the House. He repeated what he had said, that the man who endorsed Helper's book, containing insurrectionary sentiments and intended to sow the seed of discord and strife and civil war, was not fit to be Speaker or a member of this House. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Millson,) the other day went further and said such a man was not fit to live; yet the Republicans received this remark as mute as fishes and gentle as lambs.

They must regard this observation from him, not as a menace, but sober truth. He had been served with a notice from the Republican side that they were determined not to listen to any further remarks from him—for this he did not care. He would tell them the country held its breath in suspense and listened to the slightest word which falls from the lips of gentlemen here present. This Union had been threatened.

He occupied a position of neutrality. He was not a Northern man, and had no sympathy and very little good feeling for the North. He was bound to it by no ties whatever, except by the strongest of all ties, a common language, a common country—least of all was he a "Northern man with Southern principles." He was a United States man, with United States principles. He was for giving the South all that belonged to it—the Fugitive Slave law, the right to slavery in the Territories, and whatever rights the constitution confers.

Our fathers made this compact, he said, and he would yield to it not a grudging, but a ready, obedience in all its parts. (Applause.) He was not a pro-slavery man or a non-slavery man, but had a serene indifference on the subject. He thought he occupied the Constitutional ground of our fathers, in whose days the people were animated by patriotism, and had not, as some have now, an Anti-Slavery God, Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery Constitution.

He avowed himself a western man by birth, sentiment and education, while at the same time he avowed himself a Constitutional man. He said Mr. Corwin had been detailed to lead the forlorn hope of the Republicans, and to be shot down at the Malakoff he could never conquer.

The next census, he said, would show that the valley of the Mississippi has a majority of the people of the country, who would administer a government for the benefit of all. People have lent themselves so long to the North to make a cause against slavery and help to fight for Northern masters, who, if successful, with Seward or any other Republican, would divide the spoils among themselves. They would not listen to the voice of patriotism. Let them be governed by self-respect; let them lay aside their fanaticism and be western sectionalists. He despised them as much for their servility to the North as they could despise servility in others to the South.

He came now to speak of a painful and difficult subject—disunion—which had become as familiar as the most ordinary word of salutation. There was not a day but what he heard the croaking of the raven and the mournful and dirge-like wail. He was against disunion now and forever. He held to one Union and Constitution—one destiny, which would not be fulfilled except by a united people, and by the immediate, total and unconditional destruction of the sectional and anti-slavery Republican party. [Applause.]

After further discussion the House proceeded to a ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

Necessary to a choice	114
Sherman, Republican	110
Bocock, Democrat	[illegible]
Gilmer, American	[illegible]
Scattering	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Mr. Bonham had the floor. He gave way to Mr. Winslow, who proposed another vote and then adjourn, saying Mr. Bonham would have the floor to-morrow. Agreed to. The house then proceeded to another vote:

Necessary to a choice	114
Sherman, Republican	110
Bocock, Democrat	[illegible]
Gilmer, American	[illegible]
Scattering	[illegible]
	[illegible]

[On the 5th ballot Messrs. Haskin, of New York, Hickman, of Pa., and Schwartz, of Pa., went over to Mr. Sherman. This action was much applauded.]

The sentence in brackets we cannot reconcile with the vote reported—that being precisely the same for Sherman and Bocock as on the previous ballot.

The House then adjourned.

Preparations for the Execution of the Harper's Ferry Prisoners.

Charleston, Va., Dec. 15.—The town is rapidly filling up with strangers to witness the approaching executions, to-morrow. The system of excluding citizens, adopted on the occasion of Captain Brown's execution, is not to be repeated.

Gov. Willard of Indiana, accompanied by Mrs. Crowley, of N. Y., sister of Cook, and the Hon. D. H. Voorhies, Attorney General of Ind., arrived here yesterday and visited Cook. The interview with his sister was most affecting.

During the day, Dr. Staunton and his wife, of Indiana, and Miss Hughes, arrived. Mrs. Staunton is a sister of Cook, and Miss Hughes is a cousin. They also visited the prisoner, presenting a scene of grief and anguish scarcely to be described. They all promised to see him again, but through the advice of Gov. Willard, each wrote him a few farewell lines, and all the ladies have left for their homes, the male relatives designing to remain with Cook till the last. Arrangements have been made to have the body of Cook taken to New York for interment.

Some of Coppic's relatives are expected to day. His body will be sent to his mother at Springdale, Iowa. The bodies of Green and Copeland, it is thought, will not be claimed, and will be decently interred near the gallows.

The prisoners this morning were cheerful, and making religious preparations for death. Cook was much cast down after parting with his sisters, but is now calm and collected, awaiting his doom.

Charlestown, Dec. 15.—The hotels and private houses are all crowded. A strict surveillance is kept on strangers, though those who come from curiosity, and well vouched for on the subject of our peculiar institution, are all allowed to remain.

Three gentlemen, friends of Coppic, visited him yesterday. He lived with them in Ohio during his boyhood, and they speak of him as having been a quiet and inoffensive youth. They will remain with him until after the execution, and take his body to his mother.

Gov. Willard's interview with Cook, last evening, for the purpose of delivering a message to the prisoner from his sister, Mrs. Willard, was very affecting. Gov. Willard is much attached to Cook, and wept over him as if he was his own son. His lamentations could be heard throughout the building.

The prisoners are all calm and resigned. To-day they have been engaged in spiritual exercises, under the direction of the Rev. N. G. North, with much apparent devotion.

The gallowses were erected this evening.

The negroes will be hung between eleven and twelve o'clock, and the whites between twelve and one o'clock to-morrow.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Senate in executive session yesterday, confirmed the nomination of John Hart, as Superintendent of Public Printing; and Amasa J. Parker as Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of Sedgwick, deceased. Other nominations were not definitely acted on.

Mr. Stallworth, Democratic Congressman of the Mobile District, is still prostrate at home, from the effects of his recent attack.

The Charleston Courier says it is reported Senator Hammond has expressed his intention to resign his seat at the close of the present session. He has been prevented from attending at Washington by indisposition.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals, to be received till the 27th inst., for the issue of any portion or the whole of $5,000,000 in treasury notes, in exchange for gold, under authority of the Congress of December 1857 and March 1859.

In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 12th, Mr. Whaley, member from Charleston, submitted to the House of Representatives the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Fraternal relations are dissolved between the North and South, the slaveholding States demanding the dissolution of the Union, to be consummated, and this state of affairs will probably render a resort to arms necessary. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sum of $200,000 be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be used at his discretion, according to the exigencies of the times.

Riot in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Mr. Curtiss lectured to-night to an audience of 2,000, while about 1,000 attended an outside meeting. The latter was addressed by Gen. John D. Miles, Richard Peters and others. Soon after Mr. Curtiss commenced, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the windows. Five hundred police were stationed in the vicinity, who immediately made a rush on the rioters and arrested several. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calm the excitement, which at first threatened serious consequences. Mayor Henry and the sheriff were on the spot directing the police. During Curtiss' lecture he was several times hissed by the audience inside. The hissers were immediately ejected by the police. The excitement is subsiding.

From Texas.

Charleston, Dec. 15.—The Courier has special advices from Brownsville, which state that Cortinas had quartered the dead bodies of the Texan troops killed in the late skirmish. There was much excitement at San Antonio. The Mexicans are favoring Cortinas.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BREMEN.

New York, Dec. 15.—The steamship Bremen with Southampton dates to the 30th, arrived this evening.

The America arrived at Liverpool and the Bavaria at Cowes on the 28th.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Royal Charter terminated on the 30th. The calumny which some malignant persons are yet circulating as to the sobriety of Captain Taylor is repudiated.

The Court Journal says that the Prince and Princess Frederick William intend to prolong their visit to her Majesty until the end of next week.

The Malta correspondent of the Times announces numerous accidents to vessels, laden with grain, in consequence of the late severe gales in the Mediterranean.

Henry O'Connell, third mate of the American ship Flying Cloud, has been committed by the Coroner for Cardiff, for trial, for the wilful murder of Antoni Lesmocker, another sailor, under circumstances of great atrocity.

The Times says the French Government has received permission from Naples to lay a submarine cable from Gaeta to Corsica. The transmission of messages to England will be greatly facilitated.

The Times' Calcutta correspondent, says reports, (one of them official), announcing the death of the Nana, have been received in Calcutta, from Kalamandoo. They are not believed. According to the latest accounts he was levying recruits on the frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow. He has about 6,000 men with him.

The Paris correspondence of the Morning Herald says: A battery commenced on Honfleur, so as to command the entrance of the Seine, is completed.

The Bank of Barcelona has offered the Spanish Government an advance of 5,000,000 reals without interest for all the time the war with Morocco might last.

A correspondent of the Morning Post says Austria still holds against the terms proposed by France, and supported by England for going into congress.

The Piedmontese Gazette publishes the text of the treaty between France and Sardinia; and also of the general treaty between Austria, France and Sardinia, but they contain nothing more than is already known from the circulars lately published.

A letter from Parma, in the Milan Gazette, states that the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Gen. Garibaldi.

Prussia.—Berlin, Nov. 29.—Baron Wilkinshoseman, the Minister of the Elector of Hesse, at Berlin, has received orders to proceed to Dresden for the present.

The Prussian Minister at Cassel has gone on leave to Berlin.

A formal call of the ex-ministers by their respective governments has not yet taken place.

According to information received here, the difficulties between France and Austria, raised by the delegation of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagne, are not yet removed.

A letter from Berlin says the effective force of the Prussian army has again been reduced.

Paris, Nov. 27.—A semi-official Parisian correspondent asserts that the letters of invitation to the Congress will be sent out on the 28th, to the different powers, and that the Congress will most likely assemble towards the end of December.

Madrid, Nov. 26.—Yesterday more than 4,000 Moors attacked, for the third time, the redoubt before Cerulla, and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during this engagement.

The extraordinary corps de armes is crossing the Straits. Fresh regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

Latest by Telegraph.—Paris, Nov. 28th.—It is now asserted that the letters of convocation to the Congress will not be sent out before to-morrow. Count Walewski and Prince Richard Metternich had an interview to-day at 2 o'clock.

Turin, Nov. 28.—The Piedmontese Government has received no communication intimating the opposition of Austria to the Congress on account of the nomination of M. Buoncompagne to the regency of Central Italy. The difficulties made by Tuscany in the delegation of the regency to M. Buoncompagne have not yet been settled.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Prussian agents have left for England, in order to inspect those places on the south coast which might be suitable for his Majesty, the King, to reside at during the winter months, and make such preparations as are requisite therefor. Besides the Isle of Wight, Dorsetshire is also to be inspected.

The British Parliament had been prorogued till the 24th January.

The Prussian Minister of War, Gen. Bonin, had resigned and would be succeeded by Gen. Herrmann.

The ship Red Jacket had arrived from Melbourne, Sept. 10th, with 40,000 ounces of gold.

It is confirmed that Cardinal Antinello will represent Rome in the Congress.

Reports say that persecutions and ill treatment of missionaries in Cochin China have taken place.

The Belgian government had accepted an offer of a loan from Rothschild for the completion of the fortifications at Antwerp.

The British emigrant ship John and Lucy from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope was wrecked near Pernambuco. The crew were all saved.

The steamer Eagle and a water-logged timber vessel collided off the coast of Arran. Twenty passengers were drowned; the balance saved.

Latest—Per the Nova Scotian—Paris, Wednesday.—The rumors of the bombardment of Tangiers by the French, caused a decline in the funds. Rentes closed at 70f 30c, or ⅛ below Saturday's rates.

The Vanderbilt arrived out on the 30th, and the City of Baltimore on the 1st.

From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Minister Yancy on his return from South America, was made the bearer of a magnificent gold snuff box studded with diamonds, and worth $5,000, from Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederacy, as a mark of personal regard to ex Commissioner Bowlin who is not yet aware of the present.

Senator Hamlin's chamber was entered at an early hour this morning, and two gold watches and some cash were stolen, without awakening the Senator.

Hon. Mr. Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, is among the recent arrivals in this city.

The Glover Rescue Case.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15.—In the case of the United States vs. Sherman Booth, (known as the Glover Fugitive Slave Rescue case), the motion of U. S. District Attorney Upham, to file the remittitur from the U. S. Supreme Court, was yesterday denied by the State Supreme Court; Justices Cole and Dixon disagreeing in their opinions, while Justice Paine, having been of counsel in the case, was disqualified from acting.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning to further the consideration and arrangement of the Standing Committees. Mr. Toombs, it is understood, advocated the restoration of Mr. Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, but no vote was taken on that point, as Mr. Toombs stood alone in the caucus in entertaining that desire. Mr. Green will doubtless continue to act as Chairman. Messrs. Pugh and Douglas were not in the caucus.

From Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—The Leavenworth Overland Express, seven days from Pike's Peak, arrived this evening bringing Utah and Jefferson mails, and $15,000 in dust. The weather had been intensely cold, causing a cessation in mining operations. Lead mines had been discovered in the mountain region, the mineral being nearly pure. The Provisional Legislature was still in session. Business was active.

Louisville and Nashville R. R.—A. A. Hall.

Nashville, Dec. 14.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is rendered impassible for several days, on account of the subsidence of the track, at Manakeer's Creek, twelve miles from Nashville. Passengers are taken over by hand cars.

The grand jury have ignored the bills against Allen A. Hall.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Dec. 15.—The Picayune's Vera Cruz correspondent says that Loredo had returned to the Juarez Cabinet and consents to the ratification of McLane's treaty without alteration.

The Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Senor Romero, is a passenger by the Tennessee. He left for Washington to-day.

Texas U. S. Senator—From Mexico.

New Orleans, Dec. 14.—The Texas Legislature has elected Wigfall, regular Democrat, Senator, by 2 majority.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 10th, state that the Brooklyn was expected to leave shortly for New Orleans, with the treaty.

A Confession.

New York, Dec. 15.—In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day, Mahoney confessed judgment to stealing $50,000 from the Adams Express Co., at Montgomery, Ala. He will be tried on a criminal suit at Montgomery.

Steamer Detained by Snow Storm.

Boston, Dec. 15.—The Royal Mail steamship Europa anchored below yesterday in consequence of the snow storm and did not proceed to sea until 9 o'clock this morning.

No Signs.

Portland, Me., Dec. 15.—There are no signs of the steamer Nova Scotian, over due with Liverpool dates of the 30th, and Queenstown of the 1st inst.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED ZOUAVE OINTMENT. NECTARINE OIL, And Shampoo Lotion. Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 132 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

GEO. T. ABBEY, 180 Lake st. Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, [illegible] Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, [illegible] D. EATON & CO.

Insurance.

STEPHENSON INSURANCE COMPANY OF FREEPORT.
Capital ... [illegible]
Cash Balance ... [illegible]
Amount of Property Insured ... [illegible]
Number of Policies Issued ... [illegible]
THIS OLD HOME COMPANY
Continues to insure the safer classes of property against loss or damage by fire, at as low rates as any other responsible company.
A successful business of over six years has sufficiently verified its prudent and judicious management, and afforded numerous tests of its promptness and strength.
Being a mutual as well as a stock company, IT HAS NEVER MADE AN ASSESSMENT UPON ITS PREMIUM NOTES.
☞ Policies issued on either the Stock or Mutual plan.
OFFICERS.
DR. CHANCELLOR MARTIN ... President.
HENRY H. TAYLOR ... Vice President.
JOHN A. CLARK ... Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN ... Secretary.
Policies issued and losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid at the Chicago Agency.
MILES & WRIGHT, Agents, No. 5 Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark sts., Chicago.
JACOB KAPP, City Surveyor.

INSURANCE.—PARSONS & WADSWORTH, Agents.
Irving Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Equitable Life Assurance Company, New York.
☞ Office No. 3 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.
L. P. PARSONS. JAS. WADSWORTH.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857. Office, 104 & 106 Washington st., Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives Deposits of FIVE CENTS, and upwards, from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.
TRUSTEES: John H. Kinzie, Geo. W. Dole, B. S. Williams, John C. Haines, Wm. B. Ogden, Conrad L. Diehl, O. R. W. Lull, B. W. Raymond, [illegible], G. S. Hubbard, John S. Reed, Alex. C. Coventry, Jared Gage.
Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President. [illegible], Cashier.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE N. W. COR. LAKE and CLARK sts. (UP STAIRS.) CAPITAL - - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS: Thomas Church, E. H. Haddock, C. B. Farwell, B. W. Raymond, J. K. Botsford, W. M. Larrabee, Geo. W. Dole, Orrington Lunt, J. T. Edwards.
THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor.

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO., Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance Agency, Office—No. 3½ South Clark st. Chicago, Ill. AGENTS FOR THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital and Surplus $300,000. GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus $350,000. HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $700,000.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Norwich, Conn. Paid up Capital, $181,636,23. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

T. L. MILLER, INSURANCE AGENT. Office No. 150 South Water street.
Phœnix Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $290,000 00.
Conway Fire Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus, $255,313 00.
Hampden Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $222,761 00.
Montauk Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $191,130 00.
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $264,3 1 70.
Manhattan Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus, $900,000 00.
T. L. MILLER, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets July 1, 1859 ... [illegible]. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Peoria. Capital ... $500,000. Paid up in Cash ... [illegible]. Marine and Fire Risks Underwritten, ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency. J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, No. 148 South Water street, Chicago.

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000. Office Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, [illegible] Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. ALFRED EDWARDS, Secretary. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, $175,500. Directors.—J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. Curtis L. North, General Agent; John A. Nichols, President; Lewis B. Rundell, City Surveyor; E. C. Wilder, Secretary. ☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 - - - - Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,030,423.80. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... $1,500,000 00
PAID UP CAPITAL ... 1,000,000 00
ASSETS ... 2,030,423 80

	Par Val.	Mk't Val.
Bank Stocks—in New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, etc.	$809,400 00	$918,344 00
United States Stock and Treasury Notes	207,500 00	215,126 50
State Stocks—in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	168,050 00
City Stocks—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City	15,000 00	[illegible]
Rail Road Stocks—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, and Connecticut River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate—unincumbered		[illegible]
Merchandise		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES. Claims—unadjusted and not due [illegible]
Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of the duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in bank funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.,] 171 ... Randolph Street ... 171. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and Furnishing Hotels, etc.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and Saddlers' purposes [illegible] S. F. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 28 Commercial st., and 13 Levee, St. Louis.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET. Have on hand, of all sizes, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals [illegible]. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. [illegible] & McCLURE.

Commission Merchants.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK. No. 218½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. [illegible] A. L. UNDERWOOD.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain, For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the usual commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. References—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moore, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; [illegible] St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 145 S. Water cor. Clark st., Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO. Chicago, Agents for the Northwest.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY, F. P. LAWRENCE, W. E. WINDIATE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. ☞ Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 206, 208 and 210 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

MILES & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago. REFER TO Messrs. Buckingham & Co., Chicago; George Armour & Co. Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill.

T. F. CRAIG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, and all kinds of Country Produce. NO. 188 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO.

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. D. KREIGH. E. D. TAYLOR.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. B. A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 79 Beaver Street, New York City. WALLER & CO., No. 17 Wells street, (over Geo. Smith's Bank,) Chicago. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALLER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions.

SHACKFORD, HOW & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 212 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties only. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD, GEO. M. HOW, A. S. CHADBOURNE.

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING Merchants. And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops. Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. HIRAM BROWN. FRANCIS E. BARBER.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, WHOLESALE GROCER, 71 - - South Water Street, - - 71 CHICAGO, ILL. ☞ Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. ☞ Post Office Box 2959.

A. N. KING, (Late of Clough & King,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago. One door East of the Old Stand.

C. M. DUPUY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Warehouse, No. 18 South Water street.

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to Curing Hams for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street. P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Aiken's Building. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, 38 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 38. Post Office Box 3839. J. C. FULLER ... WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Sou. Cor. Clark and Madison street—Post Office Box 3344.

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist. Office, No. 161 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 25 Washington street.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS, COMBINING BEAUTY WITH UTILITY, At GALE BROTHERS, 102 Randolph-st.

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, Dressing Combs and Perfumery. For sale cheap by Stebbins & Crampton, No. 136 Clark street corner Madison.

DRAPER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING WATER FILTER. This is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the impurities out of the water, for Cooking, Cooking and Washing. It needs only to be tried to show its great value. FOR SALE AT R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas-Fitting Establishment, No. 64 Lasalle street. And the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietor. IRA BOWER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1860, withdrew from Cook, Beebe & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195 (Between Monroe and Adams.) Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, [illegible] ROBERT KALISCH.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of Glycerine of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the skin, and for curing Chapping, [illegible] Skin Diseases. FENTON & CO.

HOPS, HOPS, HOPS. Prime Eastern in Bales for Sale by FENTON & CO.

SALT PETRE, SALT PETRE—[illegible] FENTON & CO.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HOWE & FOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the concern will be arranged by Samuel Howe, who will continue the business of Storage of Grain in the [illegible] Elevator. SAMUEL HOWE, JOHN FOSTER. December 7th, 1859.

DISSOLUTION—The Co partnership heretofore existing under the name of Walker, Bronson & Cole, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Chas. H. Walker. CHAS. H. WALKER, T. J. BRONSON, GEORGE C. WALKER, HIRAM D. COLE, Jr. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Business of Walker, Bronson & Cole at the old stand No. 30 South Water street, under the style and name of Walker & Brother. CHARLES H. WALKER, GEORGE C. WALKER. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Wm. H. Rice and S. L. Underwood for the transaction of a General Commission Business under the name and style of Watson V. Coe & Co. WATSON V. COE. Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of accounts. BENJ. F. QUIMBY. JOSEPH B. LOW. Chicago, Nov. 29th, 1859.

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES. Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL. ☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

ALCOHOL.—PURE ALCOHOL, (98 per ct.) On hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

BOGEN'S DRY AND SPARKLING WINES AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

JOHN JAQUE'S PURE CATAWBA and Isabella Sweet Wines at HALSEY & KING'S.

HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago for the sale of Bogen's and Jaque's Pure Wines and Brandies.

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

IMPERIAL WHISKY.—50 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water st.

SMITH'S OHIO WHISKY.—200 barrels, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BANK SAFE—One large Burglar and Fire Proof Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, guaranteed pure as imported. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. OFFICE—82 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET. Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

325 Bxs. Virginia TOBACCO. A general assortment of Smoking and Fine Cut Chewing. Also, a great variety of Yankee Notions, Wooden Ware, Brushes, Cordage, &c., &c., with almost everything that is usually found upon the shelves of a country merchant. WM. LITTLE & CO.

150 Bbls. MOLASSES and SYRUP, for sale at 129 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

350 Quarter and Hf. Chests TEA, of extra quality. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

TO COOPERS AND MILLERS. 2,000,000 of well seasoned CUT STAVES, with Heading to match. A superior article for sale by JONES, CHAPIN & CO., Niles, Mich.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, for sale at the Depot. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BBLS. NEW CROP N. O. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

75 BBLS. RE-BOILED MOLASSES, in store and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2000 MATS CASSIA for sale REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BAGS ALSPICE for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BALES CLOVES for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 KEGS PRIME FRENCH PRUNES for sale cheap by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1400 BOXES SALERATUS for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 HF. CHESTS Y. H. TEA for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 HF. CHESTS IMPERIAL and Oolong Teas, choice varieties for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TIERCES RICE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY. 16 South Water street.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do; 200 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figure. J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.

D. B. WINTON GROCER, NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109. Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast. COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra. NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES. ☞ Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 38 Lake st., Chicago.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENT. RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Peoria, Galesburg, Decatur, Springfield, [illegible], Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and Mobile. [illegible]
THROUGH TICKETS [illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m.; [illegible]. Commutation tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the General Passenger Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. 1859.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—1860. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6:00 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit [illegible], Suspension Bridge or Buffalo [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York [illegible], Boston [illegible]. 9:45 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays) arrive at Cincinnati at [illegible], and Louisville at [illegible]. 7:30 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit [illegible]. 7:30 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:00 pm. Only one train on Sunday at 7:30 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:30 pm trains connect at Port Huron with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 54 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS. Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets. 11:15 a.m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) 9:00 p.m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) ARRIVE AT CHICAGO. 4:45 a.m.—Night Express. 10:15 p.m.—Mail and Express. ☞ Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. CONNECTIONS. At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off." At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. [illegible] Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western states. Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours. ☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route. Joliet Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at [illegible] a.m.; arrive at Chicago at [illegible] a.m. Leave Chicago at [illegible] p.m.; arrive at Joliet at [illegible]. R. E. GOODELL Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13. Great Through Route to New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, [illegible] Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Montreal, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas. 6:00 am. Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted.) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at [illegible] pm. and Detroit at [illegible] pm. 7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at [illegible] and Detroit [illegible]. Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c. Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway, to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson. ☞ No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit. ☞ Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. Completed Through to Oshkosh, Wis. —FOR— Oshkosh, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Ripon, Berlin, Sparta, La Crosse, St. Paul, Prairie du Chien, Watertown, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, &c. &c. &c. TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO STATION FROM COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS. 12:15 pm Day Express—Through to Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, making direct connections for all points North and West. 4:00 pm Night Accomodation, for Janesville and way stations. TRAINS ARRIVE—11:45 am, Way Passage. [illegible] Through Express. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.45 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 11:45 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and Janesville, and intermediate points. At 4:15 pm for Dundee, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers from Madison, Kenosha, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:45 am. train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. B. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. M. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows: TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD. [illegible] Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. [illegible] At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, [illegible], Nevada, Boonsboro, Iowa City, Marengo, Newton, Des Moines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills. ☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge. W. SMITH, Eng. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. [illegible] FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ☞ Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. [illegible] DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. [illegible] FREIGHTS WESTWARD. [illegible] THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt.

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1859, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted): LEAVE RACINE. At 11:45 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at [illegible] P. M., [illegible] LEAVE FREEPORT. [illegible] ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] CONNECTING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, [illegible] FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. [illegible] Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. D. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUNSON, [illegible]. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. From November 14th, 1859, Trains will leave at 7.30 am and 12:15 pm for Milwaukee and intermediate places, connecting with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Waukegan Accommodation train leaves at [illegible]. W. L. SYKES Jr., Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows: 11:15 a.m.—Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport. 11:15 p.m.—Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, [illegible] and Washington. 4:30 p.m., Sundays excepted, for Joliet. JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. St. JOHN, General Ticket Agent.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS. TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO. THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS. Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Eastern cities are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates: DRY GOODS, per ton measurement [illegible]; HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,240 lbs [illegible]; TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN, [illegible]; CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, [illegible]. [illegible] The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once fortnight. [illegible] Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E.

Oysters.

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Received daily in Cans, Kegs and Shells, at the old Depot, No. 18 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. H. COOKE, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in the market. Orders from the country promptly filled at short notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 72 Dearborn street.

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. No. 43, ... State Street, ... No. 43. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Elliott & Deming, (Late Howe & Co.) Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS. Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven Conn.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. E. E. CLARK & CO., 129 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seeds, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—275 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

TO DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, Wholesale Dealers in PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS, Paints, Oils, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcohol AND GROCERS' DRUGS. Having a Resident Partner in New York, who gives personal attention to the selection of our Stock, we are enabled to sell FIRST-CLASS GOODS At as Low Prices as ordinary goods are offered in this market.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line. The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Campbell, Will sail from New York, on Thursday, Dec. 8th, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Rates of Passage: First Class $90; Second Class $75; Third Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding. [illegible] For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 30 Dearborn street.

CLOTHING & GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods, Wholesale and Retail. H. H. HUSTED, 131 ... LAKE STREET ... 131. Has one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, in the city, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public. His stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings is complete which will be MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLE, And Best Manner. All goods warranted as represented. [illegible] H. H. HUSTED.

F. W. WELCH'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 33 & 35 Franklin street, (between Lake and Randolph sts.,) Chicago, Illinois. Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages, [illegible] F. W. WELCH.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZ. CHOPPING Axes, warranted. Also, Carpenter's Adzes and Broad Axes. 1000 doz. Hatchets, for sale low by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., No. 25 Lake street.

THREE THOUSAND BOXES TIN-PLATE, for sale low by TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.